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Phalguna 27, 1887(Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 18, 1966/Phalguna 27, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indigenous Production of Arms and Ammunition

+

*623. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Supply and Technical Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister of State made a statement in Hyderabad on the 22nd of December, 1965 that India had very nearly achieved complete self-sufficiency in the production of arms and ammunition:

(b) if so, what requirements and norms was he referring to when he made the statement; and

(c) what percentage of our overall defence requirements are met by indigenous production at present in terms of volume and value?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Social Welfare (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. So far as part (c) of the question is concerned, it could not in fairness or in logic be said that it does not arise. It is a question by itself. It is the main crux of the question as to what is the indigenous component of arms and ammunitions manufactured in the country. How can the hon. Minister say that it does not arise?

Shri K. Raghuramaiah: May I explain? The question was whether I made a statement at Hyderabad that India had very nearly achieved complete self-sufficiency in the production of arms and ammunition....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is part of the question.

Shri K. Raghuramaiah:....(b) if so, what requirements and norms was he referring to when he made the statement; and (c) what percentage of our overall defence requirements are met by indigenous production at present in terms of volume and value.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: How does it not arise?

Mr. Speaker: In that context perhaps he has said that it would not arise. Now the hon. Member might ask the question.

Dr. L. M. Singdvi: Let it be answered.

Mr. Speaker: He might ask the supplementary. I will examine further if he can answer that.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the answer now coming forward I would like to know why this statement was never contradicted. In what context was the statement actually made by the hon. Minister? What was the statement that he made which he says now was not made by him?

Mr. Speaker: The whole statement cannot be narrated here. What did he really say, in what context and how was it misconstrued?

Shri K. Raghuramaiah: In the light of the Pakistani aggression I was referreing to the need for enhanced indigenous production with special emphasis on import substitution. In that context, I praised the work done by the ordnance factories vis-a-vis arms production since 1962. Of course, the key of the general speech was the need for self-sufficiency in the economy of this country.

Mr. Speaker: Now Dr. Singhvi might ask his question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I have no second question because part (c), as I submitted, is the main part of the question, and it has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Limaye:

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त जो फौजी हवाई जहाज, टैंक, तोपें और सब तरह की गोलियां . . .

Mr. Speaker: So far as part (c) is concerned, independently of the previous context, I think this information can be supplied.

Shri K. Raghuramaiah: Of course, I can state the general position.

Mr. Speaker: He can give the information later on.

Shri K. Raghuramaiah: If you will permit me, I will explain the position. I am concerned only with a portion of the work; so far as supplies from the civil sector or supplies from abroad and actual production of arms and ammunitions are concerned....

Mr. Speaker: He can collect the information and place it on the Table of the House.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri A. M. Thomas): I can give the information just now. The question of self-sufficiency is a relative term. It depends upon the size of our army, navy and air force and the type of weapons. As far as weapons and ammunitions are concerned, we are fairly well-placed. Looking through last year's total purchase, they come to about a little over Rs. 360 crores out of which 75 per cent represent the indigenous supply. So, we have imported only 25 per cent. That will give an idea to the hon. Members of the extent to which we are relying on imports and to what extent we are relying on indigenous supplies.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में जो फौजी विमान, टैंक, तोपें और सब तरह की गोलियां, एम्यूनीशन, जो बनाया जाता है—उनके पुर्जे वगैरह की तफसील के बारे में मैं नहीं जानना चाहता क्योंकि उसको वह सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से नहीं बता सकते—लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो सारी चीजें हमारे देश में बनायी जाती हैं और जो विदेशों से मंगायी जाती हैं उनका वजन और मूल्य क्या है, मैं उनका बल्क और वैल्यू जानना चाहता हूं ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have said that the total purchase comes to Rs. 368.92 crores, out of which roughly 75 per cent is indigenous supply and 25 per cent is foreign imports.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा यह प्रश्न नहीं था मैंने चार चीजों के बारे में पूछा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सुनिये तो, पहले ही बहने लगते हैं ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to tanks and other things, as the hon. House is aware, we have just started producing tanks.

Mr. Speaker: He only wanted to know the bulk and the value.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Bulk I have already given.

Mr. Speaker: It is value that he has given.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not proper to give the bulk supply, that is, the number.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there is any proposal to entrust the manufacture of arms and ammunitions to the private sector; if so, to what extent in the Fourth Plan?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already answered this question before also. It is not our idea to entrust the manufacture of complete arms, ammunitions and equipment to the private sector; of course, parts and components we may be parcelling out to the private sector. It is in our interest also to see that the private sector is also utilised to the extent possible; but as a matter of policy, the complete assembly or manufacture of arms and ammunitions would not be in the private sector.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that as far conventional weapons are concerned, 90 per cent, or even cent per cent, are being manufactured indigenously; if no, what is the percentage for which we have still to depend on imported items.

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as weapons and ammunition are concerned...

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Conventional weapons.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Yes, arms and ammunition. We import very little. For example, I said that of the overall general stores supplies of Rs. 368-and-odd crores, only 25 per cent represents the imported item. That indicates that as far as weapons and ammunitions are concerned we import very little.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो डिफेंस की चीजें प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बनती हैं, उनकी सीक्रेसी आउट न हो, पूरी सुरक्षात्मक दृष्टि से प्राइवेट सेक्टर बनावे, किसी को पता न चले, क्या इस के लिए सरकार ने कोई विधान सोच रखा है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Certainly, Sir.

श्री गुलशन : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह सच है कि जो विदेशों से एम्यूनीशन मंगाया जाता है या कुछ असलाह, वह दुकानों पर सेल के लिए रखे जाते हैं और जो देसी चीजें हैं वे गुम की जाती हैं, जो सामान विलायत से मंगाया जाता है वह बेचा जाता है । आप को मालूम है कि चार सौ रुपये सैंकड़ा से कारतूस मिलते हैं और इससे भी अधिक पर मिलते हैं । जो देसी सामान है वह गुम किया जाता है, विलायती बेचा जाता है । क्या इसके बारे में सरकार कुछ सोचेगी ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That has not happened in the defence sector.

Mr. Speaker: Kachhavaiya.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, I have not asked my second question.

Mr. Speaker: He said that he would not ask it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I was prevented from asking because the Minister did not answer part (c) of my question. How could I ask it when the answer was not forthcoming? Now when the answer is forthcoming, I am entitled to ask it.

Mr. Speaker: He should not interrupt me like this. Kachhavaiya.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के सामने यह सवाल है कि जो छोटे हथियार गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में बनाये जायें या जिनको सरकार बनाने का विचार रखती है, वे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों को दिये जावें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दूसरा सवाल है । Dr. Singhvi might ask his second question.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I would like to know the extent of our dependence on imported spares or other collaboration in respect of the manufacture of defence aircraft and tanks in this country.

Shri A. M. Thomas: We depend to a considerable extent on the import of spares and parts of aircraft; of course, we are now trying to produce within the country as many parts as possible.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: We want a precise answer. "Considerable extent" is no answer. What is the precise extent?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is not possible to give the precise extent.

Mr. Speaker: When it is not possible to give, that finishes the matter.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I can just say that as far as the aircraft things are concerned, the total import has come to round about Rs. 50 crores. There are several things. I can give the break-up but it is not advisable to give the break-up of aeroplane parts and other things. With regard to this matter, we are setting up....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I am not asking for the specific break-down. I am only wanting to know the total dependence, not the break-up at all. He can give the figure or he may not give.

Mr. Speaker: The only thing that I can understand is that it is not advisable to give that answer. Next Question. Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जब आप उपस्थित नहीं थे तो इस सदन में एक क्वेश्चन 25 मिनट तक चला और हालत यह रही कि कल पूरे घंटे में दो या तीन सवाल ही हो पाये। अब अगर इस तरह से एक, एक सवाल 15, 15 मिनट तक चलना है तो अच्छा यह होगा कि लोग सवाल ही न दें क्योंकि वह आयेंगे तो हैं नहीं। इस तरीके से कैसे काम चलेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल की बात छोड़िये। अब माननीय सदस्य अपना सवाल करें।

देश में उर्वरक बनाने वाली मशीनों का निर्माण

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*624. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उर्वरक कारखानों के लिये अपेक्षित मशीनें देश में ही बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय उनके आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्रति वर्ष खर्च की जाती है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As import of fertilizer machinery is not separately classified in the Indian Trade Classification, precise annual figures are not available.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह फर्टिलाइजर्स की मशीनरी अभी इस देश में बनती है तो वह कहां कहां बनती है और उस में हमें सैल्फ सफिशिएंसी हासिल करने में कितने दिन लगेंगे ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Regarding some items, many of the private parties have been licensed and there have been at least 5 to 6 public sector projects in collaboration with

Czechoslovakia, Rumania and U.S.S.R. which are being planned....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कहां कहां बनती हैं और सैल्फ सफिशिऐंसी में कितना वक्त लगेगा ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: One is at Naini; one is at Kotah and one is at Palghat and there are steel factories that are producing many parts. Then, there is the High-Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchirapalli.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सैल्फ सफिशिएंसी में कितना वक्त लगेगा ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Depending on what they need. These factories are producing not only parts but also machinery.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि फर्टिलाइजर्स मशीनरी बनाने के लिए जिन देशों से हम ने सहायता या कोलैबोरेशन मांगा है तो उन से किन शर्तों पर यह कोलैबरेशन मांगा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किन शर्तों पर हमने कोलेबरेशन मांगा है ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: The detailed project reports are yet to be received. The foreign exchange component necessary, will be received from the U.S.S.R. It is proposed that the foreign exchange component will be borne by them.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether there is any idle capacity for production of fertiliser machinery in the country and, if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): We are not aware of any idle capacity so far as this is concerned.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: If there is no idle capacity in the country for the production of fertiliser machinery, may I know what percentage of our needs are being fulfilled by the indigenous production and whether the rest that we import from outside is imported on competitive basis from the lowest-priced countries?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: First of all, with regard to the imported content of the machinery, I would like to quote one or two things which are available with me. At the Trombay Factory, Rs. 15 crores worth is the imported machinery and similarly at Gorakhpur, Rs. 13.2 crores worth is the imported machinery. As against that, the cost of indigenous equipment in these projects is not appreciable. But take, for instance, the Nayveli plant. The imported machinery costs Rs. 70.98 crores whereas the indigenous machinery costs only Rs. 1 crore.

Shri Subodh Hansda: If I have understood correctly, the Minister stated that some of the factories are manufacturing certtain parts of this machinery. I would like to konw when the Government is likely to manufacture the entire machinery for the fertiliser plants.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: With all these projects coming up it is expected by the end of the Fourth Plan period.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the indigenous parts that are being manufactured at present and used in existing fertiliser factories are to the mark? It is alleged that they are not to the mark.

Shri D. Sanjivayya: No. They are quite all right.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि करोड़ों रुपये का बाहर से हम फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी लगाने के लिए फौरेन एक्सचेंज खर्च करते हैं तो क्या यह सही है कि फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन जो भारत सरकार का ही एक अंग है वह ऐसा प्रबन्ध कर रही है कि बाहर के लोगों को यहां बुला कर अपनी फर्टिलाइजर फैक्टरी लगा लें और जो उन का पैसा है वह फर्टिलाइजर पैदा करके चुका देना

चाहते हैं तो क्या इस में फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट अड़चन लगा रहा है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: So far as the machinery required for fertiliser plants and also some chemical plants are concerned, there are various kinds of machinery required. Take, for instance, pressure vessels. There is one Utkal Manufacturing Machinery Plant at Rourkela. They are manufacturing these. The Tata Engineering and Locomotives are manufacturing; at Durgapur, the A.V.B. are manufacturing. In addition to these, the Fertiliser and Chemicals Ltd., Alwaye, are also trying to produce. In a similar way we are thinking of setting up a plant in the public sector for heavy plate and vessel plant in collaboration with Czechoslovakia. In a similar way there are various other things. For compressors and pumps we are thinking of setting up plants at Naini. Like that, there are so many others.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया। फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन विदेश के लोगों से बात कर के अपने देश में फर्टीलाइजर फैक्टरी लगाना चाहती है। एक पैसा भी वह फोरेन एक्सचेंज के लिए नहीं मांगती है बल्कि फर्टिलाइजर पैदा कर के उस का पैसा जो है वह उस को चुका देगी और भारत सरकार को फोरेन एक्सचेंज खर्च नहीं करना पड़ेगा। अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि करोड़ों रुपये का फोरेन एक्सचेंज खर्च करना पड़ता है और इस सम्बन्ध में फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट अड़चन डाल रहा है तो मैं मंत्री जी की बात जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: Whenever we think of setting up a plant, if indigenous machinery is available, we certainly take it; only when indigenous machinery is not available, we go in for foreign exchange.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने सवाल के जवाब में अपने स्टेटमेंट में बतलाया कि इस के लिए प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी लोगों को लाइसेंसेज दिये गये हैं और पब्लिक सैक्टर में भी यह काम होने जा रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने ला इसेंसेज दिये गये प्राइवेट सैक्टर में और कितने गवर्नमेंट खुद टेक अप करने जा रही है और उस में से कितना काम शुरू हो गय है और बाकी कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It comprises a number of items. Only those private sector manufacturers that can produce the same things have been licensed to produce if, otherwise, the major portion, as I have said, is in the public sector.

श्री मधु लिमये : खाद्य समस्या की गम्भीरता को और रासायनिक खाद के महत्व को मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या सरकार सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट के यंत्रों का निर्माण करने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई व्यापक योजना बना रही है और अगर सरकारी क्षेत्र में यह सम्भव नहीं है तो क्या निजी क्षेत्र के सहयोग से पूरा फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट बनाने की दृष्टि से कोई कार्यवाही अगले तीन, चार साल में की जायेगी ?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: It has already been stated that it is the desire of the Government to see that, to the extent possible, the entire machinery is manufactured here in our country, either in the private sector or in the public sector; in the private sector, some people have been licensed; they are trying to produce; and in the public sector we are trying to go in a big way.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि सरकार दुर्गापुर में इटली के सहयोग से एक कारखाना लगाने जा रही है तो क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि इस में कितनी मशीनें इस देश की बनी होंगी और कितनी इम्पोर्टेड होंगी ?

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered that.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह पता नहीं लगा कि प्रापोर्शनेटली कितनी हमारी लगेगी ···

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है ।

Seizure of Milk Powder in the Shalimar Godown of S.E. Railway

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*625. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a huge quantity of milk powder was seized in the Shalimar godown of the South Eastern Railway, which was booked from Madras to Calcutta without the name of the sender;

(b) whether any investigation was carried out to find out the sender's particulars:

(c) if so, the result of the investigation; and

(d) whether this was meant to be sold in black-market in Calcutta?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes Sir, 19 consignments comprising of 153 packages of Milk Powder were seized at Shalimar for mis-declaration. The consignments were, however, from Vijayawada, Rajahmundry and Vizianagram and not Madras.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir, but no clue could be found as none of the parties who had booked the consignments were traceable. The case is still under investigation by the G.R.P. and the customs authorities.

(d) Government have no information.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has stated that these bookings were not made from Madras, but from some other places. I would like to know how these bookings are accepted by the Railways.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They were accepted at the places, the names of which I have mentioned, namely, Rajahmundry, Vijayawada and Vizianagram

Shri Subodh Hansda: Without senders' names, how were these accepted?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The names are here. There is a big list of persons. I can place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: They got indented from their Hundikars.

Shri Subodh Hansda: How did it come to the notice of the Railways that the packages contained milk powder? Who brought it to their notice?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: When the persons who came with the Railway Receipts thought that there was going to be an insistence on the part of the authorities to have open delivery, they fled away from there. They are not traceable. The Railway Receipts were there.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know why these articles were seized and whether any other investigating authorities were asked to take up the matter?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have already mentioned that the case is still under investigation by the GRP and the customs authorities. The customs authorities are the real authorities to go into the matter. The consignments were seized because in West Bengal no milk consignment is supposed to be exported from any other State, and, therefore, it was wrong thing which had been done; they had declared the consignments as consignments containing safety pins, moulding powder, starch powder etc., whereas actually they were milk consignments.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: When the senders' names are there, as the hon. Minister has said, how was it not possible for the Railway Ministry to find out what the mischief in it was and why the persons concerned could not be brought to book?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Everybody will have to be brought to book. The names are all here before me. The case occurred in December, and the police and the customs authorities are the people investigating into the matter; the customs authorities are the competent people to find out the clue and they are trying to do that.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि भेजने वालों के नाम हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राजमहन्द्री और दूसरी स्टेटों में ऐसे कौन लोग—बुकिंग क्लर्क हैं, जिन्हों ने पाने वाले का नाम नहीं लिखा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : पाने वालों का नाम लिखा है, नामों की लिस्ट है । पाने वाले वही हैं जिन्होंने बुक किया है, यानी सेल्फ हैं। ये सब 19 कन्साइनमेन्ट हैं, जिस की एन्क-वायरी चल रही है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any person or persons has or have been apprehended in this connection, and if so, how many, who they are, and whether any arrests have been made?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Arrests have not yet been made.

Shri A. P. Sharma: When the sender and the receiver are the same party, may I know whether there is any system at the time of booking to make a proper assessment as to the correctness of the consignment?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, that is the crux of the problem. As it happened, they had accepted the consignments. The matter will have to be pursued.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि इस दूध के पाने वाले और भेजने वाले एक ही हैं और उन लोगों के नाम मौजद हैं, तो अब इस मामले में किस बात की जानकारी की जा रही है, क्यों नहीं उन पर मुकद्दमा चलाया जाता । अगर मुकद्दमा चलाया जा रहा है तो क्या उन की जमानत ले ली गई है या नहीं ली गई है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह सारी घटना दिसम्बर में हुई थी जब कन्साइनमेन्ट भेजे गये, 17 दिसम्बर के लगभग । भेजने वाले आन्ध्र प्रदेश के . . .

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य : पाने वाले भी भी वहीं के थे ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : हां, पाने वाले भी वहीं के थे । यह सारा माल शालीमार, वेस्ट बंगाल में पहुंचा, भट्टाचार्य जी के प्रदेश में, वहां पकड़ा गया । दोनों जगहों की अथोरिटीज इन की देख-रेख कर रही हैं और फिर कायदे से कार्यवाही होगी ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितना दिन लग जायगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : एक महीना तो अभी वैस्ट बंगाल में लगा दिया है ।

Exports

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*627. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deteriorating position with regard to exports has shown a tendency to improve during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of improvement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of exports during the period November 1965 to January 1966 was Rs. 214 crores, as compared to Rs. 204 crores during the previous three months ending October, 1965 and Rs. 210 crores during the period November, 1964 to January, 1965.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो एक्सपोर्टस में वृद्धि हुई है, इसमें ऐसा कौनसा माल है जिसमें वृद्धि हुई है और ऐसा कौनसा माल है जिसमें गिरती हुई है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : तीन महीने में ज्यादातर जो बढ़ा है वह है जूट गुड्स, स्टील रौड्स एण्ड बार्स, इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स, हैण्डीक्राफ्ट्स एण्ड सम एमाउण्ट आफ़ प्लास्टिक एण्ड कैमिकल गुड्स । जो गिरा है, उसमें वृद्धि नहीं हुई है, लेकिन जो कमी हुई है वह है चीनी में और इस साल में हुई है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन मालों में वृद्धि हुई है, क्या हमारे पास उन मालों में भी कमी है, यानी मुल्कों की मांग ज्यादा है, और उसको हम पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जी हां, सब माल में कमी है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether this year's deficiency is to the extent of Rs. 536 crores? If so, how do Government propose to make up for it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This would not arise out of this question.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : तीन महीनों में 10 करोड़ की वृद्धि हुई है, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि हमारी निर्यात व्यवस्था में कुछ कमी है । जिन कारणों से पहले कमी हुई और अब तीन महीने में वृद्धि हुई है, क्या इस सिस्टम में कुछ सुधार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : थोड़ी वृद्धि को वृद्धि नहीं कहा जा सकता । जब तक प्लान्टेशन की चीजों के उत्पादन में ज्यादा इजाफ़ा नहीं होगा, तब तक यह वृद्धि नहीं है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are further incentives proposed to be given to those industries which have suffered a decline during this period?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not a question of lack of incentives. If we had more jute goods, more tobacco goods, more tea, we could export more.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether this increase in exports in the last quarter as the Minister stated includes export on barter basis also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Exports on all accounts.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरा प्रश्न ध्यान से सुना जाय । पहले मन्त्री महोदय ने कलकत्ता में जूट का दाम 30 रु० ठीक किया था और उसमें भी कोई बैरियर नहीं है । 45 रु० पर जूट अब भी मार्केट में बिकता है । हम को जूट से इतना फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलता है, जब कि जूट ग्रोअर्स के इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिये सरकार को जितना खर्च करना चाहिये, वह नहीं करती है । इसी लिये जूट ज्यादा पैदा नहीं होता है और हम ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : आपने बहुत से सवाल कर दिये हैं मैं एक-एक करके जवाब देने की कोशिश करूंगा । पहला—जूट पैदा करने वाले दो ही मुल्क खास हैं—एक हिन्दुस्तान और दूसरा पाकिस्तान । 90 परसेन्ट दुनिया का जूट ये दो मुल्क पैदा करते हैं । हमारे यहां ग्रोअर्स के लिये दाम पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में दुगना है यानी हमारे यहां आज रौ जूट का दाम पाकिस्तान के मुकाबले में दुगना दिया जाता है । इसलिये आज जितनी एकड़ जमीन हमारे यहां जूट में है, यानी 28 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन है, इसमें फ़ी एकड़ उत्पादन बढ़ाने की जरूरत है, जिससे ग्रोअर को उस एकड़ में चार गुना ज्यादा मिले । जहां तक उत्पादन बढ़ाने

में मदद का ताल्लुक है वह इस मिनिस्ट्री या फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ़ से दी जा रही है और दी जायगी। जितनी ज्यादा उपज बढ़ेगी, उतना ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ेगा।

Shri Ranga: They are having a thesis on jute now.

Shri Sheo Narain: On a point of information. क्या मैया साहब आपके यहां क्लर्क हो गये है ?

Mr. Speaker: No information.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that our exports, generally speaking, are registering a decline, may I know whether our Government have decided to enter into bilateral agreements with the countries of the ECM outside its ambit so as to promote exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is covered in the next question. Why not wait till then?

Shri Ranga: Both of them are sitting and talking there.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I was drawing the attention of the hon. Member to the next question which deals exclusively with trade with ECM countries. He can put that question then.

Shri Hem Barua: It does not matter.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him an opportunity there.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: What are the countries where there has been this upward trend in respect of export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Particularly, the upward trend is in the United States, and to some extent in U.A.R. and African countries.

Shri Basumatari: It is reported that indigenous designs on clothes from Nagaland and Lushai Hills are very popular outside India. May I know whether this has been examined by the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have not, unfortunately, examined it too deeply. Lushai Hills and Nagaland are really very artistic places, and so, I would seek the co-operation of the Member to see if they can contribute to our exports.

Shri Daji: From the reply of the hon. Minister, the increase is only marginal compared to last year, i.e., only Rs. 4 crores in an export of over Rs. 200 crores, which is less than even two per cent increase. I would like to know whether this increase has been achieved by increased volume of exports or have the prices for our traditional exports, which had been going down for the last few years, have been looking up, or have we been forced to export more to achieve this target?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true; broadly speaking, more quantities have gone, but because in some commodities the prices are going down, in spite of more quantities, our earnings do not go up proportionately, but we are working in various international forums to improve the prices, and in the long run, the more the primary products are converted into more manufactured goods, the prices will come.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस वर्ष सभी प्रकार की वस्तुओं का निर्यात कुछ कम रहा है। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि पाकिस्तान के जूट की अपेक्षा हमारे जूट का मूल्य दुगुना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तब क्या वजह है कि विदेशों में हमारा निर्यात कम हुआ है और पाकिस्तान के हमारा मूल्य दुगुना किस लिए है, इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : स्वामी जी के समझने में फर्क रह गया है। जूट गुड्ज का हमारा निर्यात तो पिछले साल 23 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ा है। ओवर आल जो निर्यात है वह भी बढ़ा है। लेकिन जूट गुड्ज का तो टाप

एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है । जो कीमत के ज्यादा होने की बात है वह कच्चे सन्न की है । फिनिश्ड गुड्ज की बात मैम्बर साहब ने नहीं की है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : जूट ग्रोग्रर्ज को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो हैल्प करती हैं, उसके ग्रलावा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्या हैल्प करती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : बहुत हैल्प करती है । फटिलाइजर देती है, रेटिंग के लिए लोन देती है, ग्रांट्स ग्रौर सबसिडीज देती है ग्रौर उनके माल के लिए प्राइस स्पोर्ट की जो पालिसी है उस पर चलती है ।

Shri M. R. Krishna: To attract the market for Indian goods in the newly independent countries of Africa and Asia, may I know whether Government is contemplating giving any credit facilities to those importing countries to get more goods from India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is the right direction in which we are making efforts. Last year we extended lines of credit and loans to many African countries. For instance, to Uganda we have extended a loan of Rs. 11 crores; to Kenya we have extended a loan of Rs. 2.5 crores for the expansion of their railways, i.e., they got the railway equipment from here last year, and we are again asking if they want another Rs. 5 crores; to Sudan we have given Rs. 5 crores, and to Tanzania we have given Rs. 2.5 crores. This has resulted in some overall advantage. Our exports have gone up by Rs. 12 crores to Africa.

Trade with European Common Market Countries

*628. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 795 on the 10th December, 1965 and state:

(a) the further progress since made in the development of Indian Trade with the European Common Market countries; and

(b) the volume of trade carried on during the last five years and which is proposed to be carried on during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Our Economic Mission in Brussels with the Minister Plenipotentiary has been keeping continuously in touch with the Commission of the European Parliament urging the removal of both tariff and non-tariff barriers on a number of items exported to the Community. As a result of our efforts, the European Economic Community has extended the period of validity of the suspensions and reductions of customs duties or some items of export interest to India, by one more year i.e. the concession and suspensions and reductions were going to end on 31st December, 1965. As a result of our approach, it will now be extended to 31st December, 1966. These items comprise cashew kernels, cardamom, corriander, ginger, curry powder and paste, mango chutney, castor oil, tabacco seed oil, chillies, shellac and cricket and polo requisites. The European Economic Community has also renewed its agreement with the United Kingdom and extended the period of suspension of customs duties on tea and tropical woods for one more year i.e. from the 1st January, 1966 to the 31st December, 1966. Our Economic Mission has been maintaining pressure on the European Economic Community with a view to opening concrete bilateral talks between India and the Community for the expansion of our mutual trade relations. Efforts have been made to give wider publicity to our products in the countries of the Community. It is, however, too early to make any concrete of the outcome of these efforts.

(b) A statement showing the volume of trade carried on by India during the last five years with the European Economic Community, the Rome Treaty Countries, is placed on the Table of the House. It is too early to estimate the volume of trade with the Community during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

STATEMENT

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Imports	Exports including re-exports
1961—62 . .	194·64	56·21
1962—63 . .	158·05	55·45
1963—64 . .	141·01	62·18
1964—65 . .	169·36	57·13
1965—66 (April-November) .	143·47	36·37

Shri Linga Reddy: From the statement furnished to the Members it is seen that there is a gradual decline and there is a vast difference between imports and exports. The value of imports is more than that of the exports. May I know the reason and also the steps if any which the government would like to take to encourage the export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly what I said. Of course there is no decline. The figures for 1965-66 are only for a period of seven months. We hope for a larger export by another Rs. 5 crores in the coming months. But as hon. Members would notice from Rs. 194 crores in 1961 the import would come down to Rs. 160 crores in 1965-66. This is because we have already cautioned the community that if they do not liberalise their approach towards India and the developing countries, it will be very difficult for us to buy more goods from them.

Shri Linga Reddy: Was a resolution passed by the European Parliament promising concessions and if so what is the extent of the concessions to our country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The concessions on 17 products are estimated to result in 1.5 crores extra earnings to this country.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that our exports, generally speaking, have registered a decline, may I know whether our government have decided to enter into bilateral agreements with the countries of the ECM outside its ambit?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In point of fact that the exports have not declined though the increase in exports is not such that satisfaction could be expressed over it. We have therefore been making efforts to enter into bilateral talks as suggested by the hon. Member. But whenever discussions start, they find some difficulty because they have not settled their agricultural economic policy or their meat and meat products policy or their policy with respect to the United States. It has been the misfortune of all the developing countries that this community which was heralded at the time of the beginning as outward looking community does not show any indications of outwardness but if anything it as becoming more conservative.

Shri Bade: Instead of sending these missions for persuading the ECM the suggestion in India from some hon. Members was that we should also start one Asian common market. Did the Government try for that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Asian common market is not a practical proposition. As I had submitted to the hon. Members sometime before, the common market envisages a common level of economy and a certain amount of political understanding between partners. The European community with all its likeness and of their political structure and internal economies is finding difficulty to maintain and run the common market. Therefore, we have to seek many other earlier avenues of regional co-operation, expansion of trade between Asian countries, between all developing countries of the world, expansion of intra-regional economic co-operation which we are going to discuss

at the ECAFE meeting in Delhi beginning on the 22nd and the opening of the Asian development bank. For the first time as a measure of concrete aspirations of the Asians to expand trade relations between themselves, we have constituted a bank with R 500 crores as liquid capital.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Apart from the traditional exports, has the government made any assessment of the sort of exports which could be absorbed by the ECM?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as I can say, I am saying this without fear of contradiction, everything that India produces can be absorbed and purchased by the European powers in the ECM. Unfortunately their illiberal policies of trade hinder that and they do not make a purposeful objective and intense effort to help some of the developing countries to expand their sales.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Sir, my question was this. We are sellers and therefore . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is another matter.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a question of competition and restriction, and tariff barriers.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : कई पूरक प्रश्नों के बावजूद भी मैं विवरण से देखता हूं कि 1963–64 और 1964–65 के वर्षों में जब अपने देश का निर्यात सिर्फ 7 करोड़ कम हुआ है तब आयात में 28 करोड़ की वृद्धि हुई है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस को कोई छोटी सी चीज समझते हैं, और इस गैप की पूर्ति के लिये वह क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैंने पांच साल के फिगर्स इसलिये दिये हैं कि एक साल के फिगर्स से कोई नतीजा नहीं निलता है। इस साल भी छः महीने के फिगर्स हैं। तब तक हमने बतलाया कि 267.34 करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट हो जायेगा। इसलिये फिगर्स कुछ इंडिकेट नहीं करते हैं। हम ने तो अपनी ग्राड अप्रोच बतलाई है। योरोपियन कामन मार्केट ने इतनी पाबन्दी लगा रक्खी हैं, कोटा रेस्ट्रिक्शन है, टैरिफ बैरियर्स हैं। इससे कुछ तय नहीं है कि कितना भेजा जाये। जैसा पहले माननीय सदस्य कह रही थीं, इसमें दिक्कत नहीं है जिससे हम बेचने की कोशिश करें। लेकिन जब तक हम को सहूलियत नहीं होती तब तक कैसे हम बेच सकते हैं।

Tea Finance Committee

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*629. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Asad:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the Tea Finance Committee which have already been accepted by Government and implemented;

(b) the manner in which the remaining recommendations are proposed to be dealt with; and

(c) whether the opinion of the Tea Board was invited about the recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5807/66].

(c) Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Tea Finance Committee were considered in the 44th meeting of the Tea Board held on the 7th January, 1965.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any allied thing outside the purview of the terms of reference of the Committee was recommended by the Committee and, if so, whether those recommendations were considered and what was the decision taken?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: All the recommendations of the Committee have been incorporated and we are implementing those recommendations. Nothing beyond was brought to our notice.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the plantation labour housing scheme, on the lines of the industrial housing scheme, which was recommended by the Board will be taken up?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Yes, Sir. The Cabinet has accepted this proposal that the planters will have to build houses for their labour, only yesterday.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I find from the statement that some of the recommendations have been accepted in principle, which concern the State Governments and are being implemented. I would like to know whether the State Governments' opinion was called for before acceptance of these recommendations.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: The Tea Finance Committee was formed under the Government orders, and representatives of the tea industry, trade, banking institutions, chambers of commerce, representatives of State Governments, Tea Board, Parliament, Planning Commission and the Government of India are associated with it.

Shri Subodh Hansda: My question was totally different.

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are not able to hear the hon. Member at any time.

Mr. Speaker: I shall ask the Leader of the House to allot another seat to Shri Subodh Hansda.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: There seems to be something wrong with the acoustics of the House. I think you should have it examined.

Mr. Speaker: I shall get it examined, but the hon. Member should speak a little more loudly.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I am speaking much loudly. If the Minister could not hear, I shall repeat it. (*Interruption*). I also do not clearly hear him.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I also cannot hear.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Some of the recommendations have been accepted in principle, recommendations which concern the State Governments also, and the State Governments have been asked to implement all these recommendations. I would like to know whether the State Governments have been consulted before acceptance of these recommendations.

Shri Shafi Qureshi: I have already told the hon. Member that the Governments of the States—the State Governments—were also consulted.

Shri P. C. Borooah: This is a very important question so far as my State of Assam is concerned.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri P. C. Borooah: For achieving the tea production target of 1,000 million pounds in the Fourth Plan period, an expansion at the rate of 24,000 acres per annum of new extension of tea area was considered a "must" by the Tea Finance Committee. Is it a fact that during the last four years, our expansion is only to the extent of 6,900 acres instead of 24,000 acres per annum and, if so, what is the reason for this alarmingly small increase and slow progress?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The figures are somewhat different. But the real problem is we do not get land either from the State Governments or from the plantations for extending the tea acreage. There is competition between housing and other agricultural crops and the Defence Ministry's requirements in these areas. Whatever acreage is required is not easily available.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : पेज नं० 2 की रिकमेन्डेशन नं० 2 पर लिखा हुआ है कि डेवेलपमेंट अलाउन्स 50 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है लेकिन एक लागू होगा दो साल के बाद प्लैंटिंग के और दूसरा चार साल के बाद । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह फर्क क्यों किया गया है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह तो मामूली बात है क्योंकि परसेंटेज बढ़ गया । माननीय सदस्य ने देखा होगा कि फाइनेंस बिल में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कुछ रियायतें दी हैं । जब सब की राय यह हुई कि इसको एक साथ न किया जाये बल्कि एक को दो साल के बाद किया जाये और दूसरे को चार साल के बाद किया जाये तो इसको मान लिया गया ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : विवरण से स्पष्ट है कि अधिकांश सिफारिशों पर आवश्यक आदेश दे दिये गये हैं और कुछ के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों की दृष्टि आकर्षित की गई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन आदेशों को जारी करने के बाद क्या यह भी देखा गया है कि उसके अन्दर कहां तक सफलता हो पाई है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पहले तो मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहता हूं कि 80 प्रतिशत रिकमेन्डेशन सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की हैं । उनके बारे में मैं एश्योर कर सकता हूं कि उनको इम्प्लिमेंट किया जायेगा । जो 20 परसेंट स्टेट की रिकमेन्डेशन्स हैं उनके बारे में चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के साथ खतो किताबत चल रही है । लेकिन मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं कि हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उनको इम्प्लिमेंट करेगी या नहीं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि बागान के कर्मचारियों के लिये हाउसिंग की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसको लागू करने में कितना समय लगेगा और क्या उन्हें ऋण वगैरह दे कर अपने मकान बनाने देने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हम सदन के सामने एक बिल ला रहे हैं जिसके द्वारा प्लैंटेशन लेबर हाउसिंग एक्ट को तरमीम करके हर एक प्लैन्टर से कहा जायेगा कि उनके लिये मकानात बनायें । इसके लिये कितना रुपया दिया जायेगा और क्या प्रोग्राम होगा यह जब धारा पास हो जायेगी तब तय किया जायेगा ।

Shri Basappa: May I know whether it is the intention of the Government to help the small plantations of 4 or 5 acres also and if so, what action has been taken to help them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: On small plantations, we have given special concessions. Firstly, they are charged much lower excise and in some cases exempted, as compared to big plantations. Secondly, we establish co-operative tea factories for smaller plantations. In Madras already 6 factories are under operation and some of our members are taking interest in them. In Punjab also, we want 2 or 3 factories to come up.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Expansion of plantation of quality tea has been recommended by the Tea Finance Committee. The hon. Minister said a little earlier that there is competition for land with the Housing Department. But the area where tea is to be planted being a little different, may I know what steps are being taken in order to provide and for expanding plantation of quality tea?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The areas are the same; I do not know which areas are different. In Assam—the Minister from Assam is here—and in Bengal also, the areas for various things are the same. It is very difficult to get extra areas. Even for a few thousand acres, we have to write personal

letters. To the extent land is made available, we shall give preference to plantation expansion. Wherever forest areas have been made available in Madras or Mysore, we have increased the plantations.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*630. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi to change its pattern of production in order to cut down imports;

(b) whether similar orders have been issued to other public sector undertakings to diversify their production to meet not only the requirements of the public sector but also of the private sector;

(c) whether these units have taken steps to look for substitutes within the country; and

(d) the results achieved so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). While no instructions to change or diversify the production programmes as such have been issued to Public Sector Undertakings, the need for cutting down imports by substitution of indigenous material, developing ancillary industries and reducing inventories to the absolute minimum has been stressed.

(c) Yes, Sir; some have made a beginning.

(d) So far H.E.C. has effected savings of the order of Rs. 1.16 crores and Hindustan Machine Tools Rs. 1.58 crores. Information on other projects is being collected.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: While appreciating the fact that changing of pattern of production involves a good deal of research and analytic study, may I know whether the Government have advised them to set up some research cells for this purpose?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: This public sector undertaking, I am told, has its own, apart from the collaboration, research cell.

Shri Ranga: That is not what the hon. Member wanted to know. He wanted to know whether this unified research centre has been started anywhere in order to study the possibilities of import substitution?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: These public sector undertakings vary in their production programmes, they vary in their items of manufacture. Therefore, they have set up their own research cells, they have their own experts.

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): Sir, a few days ago I answered a question here. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research met and they divided themselves into 15 committees. Those committees are specifically going into this question of import substitution. Their reports would have been made available on 8th March. So the reports are with us and we will certainly take decisions on them.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know what special facilities have been made available to these undertakings, both public and private, to promote research and also requisition the services of eminent scientists who are working at the university level?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We always avail of the facilities and talents available in the universities. We invite them for discussions at conferences and in that way we utilise them.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: May I know whether any of the import substitutions are to be classified and categorised for public sector and private sector separately; if so, whether Government has taken up the matter with

the different public sector undertakings?

Shri D. Sanjivayya: We had a conference of all the heads of public undertakings sometime in July 1965. When we think of import substitutions, we do not think compartmentally in the sense of private sector and public sector, we think in terms of the entire country.

Late Running of Trains

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*631. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the late running of trains has increased in 1965 on the various Railways particularly on the North Eastern Railway main line and branch lines;

(b) if so, how it compares with the performance in the preceding year; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The average overall punctuality performance of passenger carrying trains including those running on the North Eastern Railways in 1965 registered some improvement as compared to that in 1964, being 87.1 per cent on B.G. and 90.9 per cent on M.G. in 1965 as against 85.8 per cent and 89.9 per cent respectively in 1964.

(c) Efforts to improve performance further, continue.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे के अन्दर कई जोन हैं तो 1965 में किस जोन में गाड़ियों के देर से चलने के मामलों में कम वृद्धि हुई है और किस जोन में सब से अधिक वृद्धि हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : यह जोन का सवाल है और काफी आंकड़े हैं । अगर कहें तो मैं यहां रख दूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : टेबिल पर रख दिया जाये ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : टेबिल पर रख देंगे ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय को ज्ञात है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे बिहार से और उत्तर प्रदेश की जमीन से काफी निकलती है और यह देखने में आया है कि कानपुर पसेंजर ट्रेनें, कानपुर एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन, अवध तिरहुत रेलवे जो उधर से आती है और जाती है तो बहुत से मुसाफिर बिना टिकट उस पर चढ़ते हैं और चेन को पुल करके गाड़ियों को रोक देते हैं, इसलिए बहुत से स्टेशनों पर ट्रेन देर से पहुंचती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने या सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है कि इस तरीके की कार्यवाही लोग न करें जिससे ट्रेन उन स्टेशनों पर समयानुसार आ सके ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कानपुर में मेरे अलावा और कोई बिना टिकट नहीं बैठता है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह सही बात है और जैसा कि पाण्डेय जी को पूरा परिचय है इस इलाके से और बनर्जी साहब को भी है, इसके बारे में आर० पी० एफ० द्वारा या और स्पेशल चैकिंग स्क्वार्ड द्वारा रोक थाम की जाती है । हालांकि इधर काफी इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है लेकिन श्रीमन् आप सोच सकते हैं कि एन० ई० आर० में और एन० एफ० रेलवे पर जलाया गया और गाड़ियां रोकी गईं और जगहों पर तो इसका पन्क्चुअलिटी पर एडवर्स प्रभाव पड़ता है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में तो नहीं बताया लेकिन

चलने वाले यात्रियों से मालूम हुआ है कि एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के बजाय सभी पैसेंजर गाड़ियां देर से चलती हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पैसेंजर गाड़ियों के टाइम को ठीक करने के लिए क्या कर र हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : उस पर उचित कार्यवाही करेंगे और यह नहीं है कि सारी गाड़ियां लेट चलती हैं । इसके जो आंकड़े हैं उसमें इम्प्रूवमेंट है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how far the late-running of trains is due to mechanical failure and how far human element is responsible for it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The main causes of late running of trains are as follows: (1) chain-pulling, as Shri Pande has pointed out; (2) hooliganism in different areas; even today we are put under terrific pressure because of agitations in the east as well as west; (3) priority being given to military movement; it was more last year and now there is improvement.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यद्यपि उत्तर पूर्वी रेलवे में ट्रेनों के देर से चलने के प्रतिशत में कमी हुई क्या यह बात सही है कि पिछले वर्ष में अखिल भारतीय प्रतिशत में वृद्धि हुई है सब जोनों को मिला कर ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : प्रतिशत में वृद्धि हुई क्योंकि उनका चलन काफी तेजी से बढ़ा दिया गया और यह आन्दोलन अगर नहीं हुए होते तो और ज्यादा वृद्धि उनकी गति में होती ।

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it has come to the notice of Government that the late-running of trains, especially express and mail trains, particularly the Howrah-Delhi-Kalka mail creates difficulties to passengers at transit stations? If so, what steps do Government propose to take to obviate this difficulty?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is the old story. Now the position of Kalka mail has changed very much. I have found out that up to Mughal Sarai the Kalka Mail very seldom comes late. Now that we are putting it on diesel engine from the 1st of April, there would not be any difficulty later on. On 22 days of the month it is reaching here in time. Even when it is late, it is by a small margin as compared to the position six months or eight months ago.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it true that in some bigger stations and junctions the late arrival of trains is not mentioned in the notice board or announced?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We will make arrangements for that, if there is any deficiency.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं सरकार से, सरकार ने कहा कि बाहरी एलीमेंट्स हैं, लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपके डिपार्टमेंट में जो रांग एलीमेंट्स हैं, आपकी छोटी लाइन जो गड़बड़ है, उसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान है क्या और क्या यह भी एक खास कारण है कि लेट ट्रेंस चला करती हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : छोटी लाइन यानी मीटर गेज सेक्शन जो है माननीय प्रश्नकर्त्ता महोदय वहीं के हैं और इनके भी साथी उसमें काम करते हैं ।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि यह जो आंकड़े बताये हैं कि हमारे यहां पर पन्कचुअलिटी और लेट-रनिंग आफ ट्रेन्स कम हो गया है, उसका एक मात्र कारण यह है कि जो गुंडे टिकट नहीं लेते और जिनसे टी० टी० ई० बहुत घबड़ाते हैं और जान का जिनको खतरा रहता है, और जो हमेशा जंजीर खींच कर ट्रेनों को रोक देते हैं, उस सबको दूर करने के वास्ते रेलवे ने एक स्टेशन

से दूसरे स्टेशन पर जाने में जहां 20 मिनट लगते थे वहां 30 मिनट कर दिया गया है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह बिल्कुल सरसरी तौर पर नहीं कहा जा सकता क्योंकि इस चीज को मैं नहीं मानता कि इस तरह से जहां 20 मिनट लगते थे पहले अब उसको 30 मिनट कर दिया गया है । इसके उलटे अब समय कम करने की कोशिश की जा रही है ।

Shri Thimmaiah: Is it a fact that the late-running of trains, particularly in the Southern Railways, is due to the supply of old and worn out engines? If so, what steps have been taken to replace them?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As you know, Sir, engines are replaced on a schedule basis. They are manufactured here and some are imported also, but some of them are damaged and so it becomes a bit difficult to provide new engines everywhere.

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Revision of Coal Price

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S.N.Q. 11. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have a review of the coal price structure;

(b) whether a price revision Committee is proposed to be set up;

(c) if so, the composition of the said Committee;

(d) whether Government have approved in principle the proposal to merge the organisations of Coal Controller and Coal Board; and

(e) whether the reconstituted Coal Board will deal with the industry's development and distribution of products?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Metals (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) The question, with all its implications, would be put up before the next meeting of the Coal Advisory Council and action taken thereafter.

(b) and (c). An *Ad hoc* official Group is proposed to be appointed to make a quick study of whether or not any price revision is called for, on the basis of the principles enunciated by the Coal Price Revision Committee, 1957.

(d) and (e). The proposal to merge the organisations of Coal Controller and Coal Board has been approved in principle. Constitution of the reorganised unit and its functions is under examination.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the experiences of the Bhoothalingam Committee, which was only an officials-manned committee and which had invited loud protests from all the trade unions, is the Government now thinking of setting up a committee including the trade union representatives?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): When we appoint a committee to go afresh into the price structure of coal, the intention is that we shall have representation of some outside interests also including non-officials.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Government indicate to us the main features of the improvements which are proposed to be introduced by this merger scheme which has been approved?

Shri S. K. Dey: Briefly, it is intended that the two organisations working together will bring about economy in operation. Also, the intention is to see that the Coal Controller's Office, which has more or less

functioned till now as a regulatory organisation, will be transformed into an organisation for promotion of development of coal-mining in the country.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह कोयले की प्राइस को रिवाइज करने की इस समय क्या आवश्यकता पड़ गई और इस सम्बन्ध में किन किन बातों पर विचार सरकार करने वाली है, इस की क्या रूपरेखा बनाई है, कुछ कनेंटो करने वाली है, यदि हां, किन-किन बातों पर वह विचार करने वाली है, क्या कोई रूपरेखा है सामने ?

Shri S. K. Dey: There are two committees involved. One is a small group of people to go quickly into the question whether or not any interim price increase is indicated in the light of the recommendations made in 1957 by a committee which went into the whole structure of coal prices. Another one is that the committee which went into it in 1957 laid down certain basic principles on which the coal price structure should rest. It is now time that a fresh study should be made. So, there are these two committees—one committee is for a quick study and the other one will be for a more comprehensive study.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let the new Minister make a fresh study now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर आ गया है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : बार बार सरकार यह कहती है कि कोयला सरप्लस है और दूसरे इलाके ऐसे हैं कि जहां कोयला पहुंच नहीं रहा है तो क्या इस दिक्कत को सरकार ने महसूस किया है कि जहां वैगंस मिलते हैं वहां कोयला नहीं है और जहां कोयला मिलता है वहां वैगंस नहीं हैं तो इसके लिए क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय और आपका डिपार्टमेंट मिल कर आपस में सलाह मशविरा करके कोई ऐसी सुविधा पैदा करेंगे ताकि देश में कोयले की कमी नहीं रहे ।

Shri S. K. Dey: There is a surplus capacity for production of coal. There are facilities provided by the railways in adequate number of wagons to transport coal. Wherever difficulties are experienced we bring this to the notice of the Railway Ministry and we have had no case of lack of cooperation from them.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the principle of lowest the quality, highest the price and highest the price, lowest the quality is still being followed in respect of Assam collieries and whether it is a fact that most of the Assam collieries, except one, which is a sterling company, are on the verge of collapse on account of fixation of inadequate price and non-allocation of adequate quotas?

Shri S. K. Dey: It is a fact that there are some difficulties in respect of the Assam collieries. This question is being thoroughly studied with a view to give such a relief as is called for.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the hon. Minister knows that while making a statement in reply to a Short Notice Question, the hon. Labour Minister said that these mine-owners have decided to pay bonus only on one condition that their coal price be increased. I would like to know whether it has been made clear to the mine-owners that this question will only be considered when they decide to pay bonus to the workers.

Shri S. K. Dey: As far as I know, there was no such statement made at least to me by the representatives of the mine-owners.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. It was stated on the floor of the House. I remember every word of it.

Mr. Speaker: He can say, "not to my knowledge"; he cannot say "not to me".

Shri S. K. Dey: I met the representatives of the colliery associations just

four or five days ago. They made no such demands. (*Interruption*).

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, I am being quoted. I never said that they had made a condition that unless the price was increased, they will not pay bonus. That condition was never put.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You said it in reply to a Short Notice Question. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: That can be taken up separately but not like this.

Shri A. P. Sharma: The hon. Minister has said in reply to a question of Shri P. R. Chakraverti that the proposed committee will also include representatives from the trade, most probably non-officials. The question was a specific one as to whether this committee will include the trade union representative also.

Shri S. K. Dey: It will be considered.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह कोयले के जो मूल्य बढ़ेंगे तो क्या इन कोयला खानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के महंगाई भत्ते तथा तनख्वाहों आदि की बढ़ोत्तरी होगी ? क्या उस समय सरकार इस बात का विचार रक्खेगी ?

Shri S. K. Dey: Of course, the Committee will go into the question of the wages of workers also when they determine the price.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In view of the fact—the contention so ably supported by the Committee or recommended by the Government—that national price structure of coal has not yet been fixed up, may I know whether the Government propose to have first the coal price increased and then to ask the Committee to enquire into the coal price structure or to have the basic structure first and then to increase the price? Which will have the precedence?

Shri S. K. Dey: Already the basic structure exists on the recomendations of a committee which went into this whole question in the year 1957. The contention is that 9 years have passed and, therefore, this question requires a fresh and a comprehensive study.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Track Maintenance Equipment

***626. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Indian Railways to increase efficiency of the track and improve its maintenance; and

(b) whether the Railways have begun manufacturing track maintenance equipment of a high order in this country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A number of steps have been taken *e. g.* raising of track standards on the trunk routes and main lines, provision of increased ballast cushion, welding of rail joints, improving the manual track maintenance technique side by side with adoption of mechanical maintenance which is being tried at a number of places on the Indian Railways, etc.,

(b) No, Sir.

Manufacture of Ambassador Cars

***632. Shri R. Barua**: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry has been made to ascertain the gradual deterioration in the quality of production of the new Ambassador Car;

(b) whether any steps are proposed to be taken for enforcing minimum standard in the quality of the car and its components; and

(c) whether the buyers of these cars are adequately protected against

losses on account of manufacturing defects?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Government have not received any general complaint regarding gradual deterioration in the quality of "New Ambassador" car to warrant any enquiry into the matter. Individual complaints, as and when received, are investigated, and the defects brought to the notice of the manufacturers for rectification.

(b) Each make of car is manufactured in technical collaboration with the respective manufacturers in the country of origin, and conforming to their standard of quality. Besides, the importance of testing every car that goes on the road has always been impressed upon the manufacturers, who have the necessary facilities for the purpose.

(c) Manufacturing defects, if any, noticed in the cars manufactured in the country are set right and where appropriate the defective parts are also replaced by the manufacturers without any extra charge during the warranty period.

Fifth Steel Plant

*633. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Parashar:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made towards the setting up of India's Fifth Steel Plant at Vishakhapatnam; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The report of the British American Steelworks for India Consortium (BASIC) on the location of the fifth steel plant is under examination.

Trade Pact with Czechoslovakia

*634. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia was signed recently; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The current Trade and Payment Agreement between India and Czechoslovakia which was signed on 7th November, 1963 is valid from 1st January, 1964 to 31st December, 1968. A letter was exchanged on 26th February, 1966 extending the validity of the Schedules attached to the above Agreement for the calendar year 1966. The exchange of goods during 1966 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 50 crores both ways which will be higher by Rs. 14 crores over the trade of Rs. 36 crores in 1965 between the two countries.

2. The principal items to be imported are various kinds of Raw materials and Components for Czech assisted projects, Rolled steel products, machine tools, capital goods, newsprint, chemicals. Indian exports mainly consist of various manufactured and industrial goods like engineering products, ready-made garments, chemicals, drugs etc. in addition to traditional items like tea, coffee, tobacco, pepper, de-oiled cakes, iron ore, manganese ore, jute manufactures.

Grievances of N.C.D.C. Employees

*635. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the accumulating grievances of the employees of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., in Ranchi;

(b) whether it is a fact that his recent visit to Ranchi aggravated the situation; and

(c) if so, the steps, if any, contemplated in this regard?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) A Memorandum containing the grievances has been received.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Comments of the Managing Director, National Coal Development Corporation were called for on the various points raised. These have since been scrutinized in the Ministry and a good number of points have been disposed of. Remaining points are being examined further.

Office of Coal Superintendent, Dhanbad

*637. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 270 on the 1st March, 1966 and state:

(a) whether action has been taken against the Loading Inspector of the Office of the Coal Superintendent, Dhanbad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigation report has been forwarded to Coal Controller, Calcutta for taking appropriate action against the Loading Inspector. The Coal Controller has issued a show cause notice to the Loading Inspector (Shri A. K. Samanta) to explain why disciplinary action should not be taken against him. The explanation has been received and is under consideration in the Office of the Coal Controller, Calcutta.

(c) Does not arise.

Accumulation of stock of Iron and Steel at Bhilai and Durgapur Plants

*638. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge stock of Iron and Steel has accumulated at Bhilai and Durgapur Plants and has been creating serious problems of storage; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The stock position of iron and steel materials at Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants is as given below:—

Items	Bhilai (as on 10-3-66)	Durgapur (as on 12-3-66)
	(in tonnes)	
Pig Iron	43,100	3,000
Steel ingots	76,730	1,19,300
Finished goods	21,600	14,270
Wheel sets	..	200 Nos.

These stocks are not considered abnormal except of steel ingots at Durgapur which is stated to have ac-

cumulated for want of sufficient number of soaking pits. This is under active examination.

Seepage of Sea Water into Neyveli Lignite Mines

***639. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a reputed Chemist has expressed the opinion that there is a seepage of sea water from the Bay of Bengal into the Neyveli Lignite Mines in Madras State;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the Chemist to this effect; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent the seepage?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes; a newspaper report has appeared to this effect.

(b) No.

(c) Investigations made by the Corporation so far, do not indicate any increase in the flouride content of the water pumped out from Neyveli. So far as can be seen, there is no danger of Sea water contaminating artesian reservoir.

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

*640. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री दाजी :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री बड़े :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री यशवीर सिंह :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री बीरेन भट्टाचार्य :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री बाकलीवाल :
श्री काशी नाथ पांडे :

क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के लगभग 13,000 कर्मचारियों की छंटनी कर दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां के संयंत्र और खान श्रमिकों ने इस छंटनी के विरोध में 28 फरवरी, 1966 को हड़ताल करने का निश्चय किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो छंटनी करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT 5808/66]

Industrial Development in Goa

***642. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of the industrial development potentialities of Goa was recently conducted by the Small Industries Service Institute;

(b) if so, the main findings of the Survey; and

(c) the decisions taken for further industrial development of the territory in the light thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5809/66]

कपड़े का मूल्य

*643. श्री रामेश्वर यादव :
श्री किशन पट्टनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कपड़े को जो कीमत लो जाती है और कपड़े पर छपी होती है, वह कपड़े के कारखाना से निकलने के मूल्य पर कुछ प्रतिशत छूट देने के बाद नियमों के अधीन स्वीकृत मूल्य से अधिक है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस नियम का, जिसके अनुसार कट-पीस कपड़े का मूल्य कारखाना से निकलने के मूल्य से 6¼ प्र० श० कम होना चाहिये, निरन्तर उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है और कट-पीस कपड़े पर कोई भी छूट नहीं दी जाती ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या अधिक मूल्य लिये जाने पर रोक लगाने के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

वाणिज्य उपमंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) से (ग). कपड़े की नियंत्रित किस्मों अर्थात् धोतियों, साड़ियों, लट्ठे, कमीजों के कपड़ तथा जीन के कारखाने से निकलने की अधिकतम और खुदरा कीमतें वस्त्र आयुक्त द्वारा निर्दिष्ट की गयी हैं और वे कपड़े की नियंत्रित किस्मों पर छपी होती हैं । नियन्त्रित कपड़े की प्रत्येक किस्म पर छपी हुई कीमत की विस्तृत गणना की सूचना वस्त्र आयुक्त को दी जाती है और वे उसकी जांच करते हैं। वस्त्र आयुक्त के संगठन की प्रवर्तन शाखा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये जांच पड़ताल करती है कि मिलों ने कीमत तथा अन्य छापें नियत तरीके से अंकित की हैं । वस्त्र आयुक्त द्वारा निर्दिष्ट कीमतों से अधिक कीमतें अंकित करना सूती वस्त्र नियंत्रण आदेश का उल्लंघन होता है। हजारों निरीक्षणों तथा जांचों में से कुछ मामलों में ही कपड़े पर छपी कीमतों का हिसाब लगाने में थोड़ी सी त्रुटियां पाई गई हैं । इस प्रकार निर्दिष्ट कीमतों के अंकन में कोई उल्लंघन नहीं हुआ है ।

वस्त्र आयुक्त द्वारा निर्दिष्ट की गई कीमतों से अधिक कीमत लेना सूती कपड़ा नियंत्रण आदेश 1948 का उल्लंघन करना होता है। समस्त देश के व्यापारियों की भारी संख्या में कहीं ही नियंत्रित वस्त्रों की अधिक कीमत लेने के उदाहरण देखने में आये हैं ।

2½ गज से कम के कट-पीस की कीमत का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं किया जाता । 2½ गज से बड़े किन्तु 10 गज से छोटे कपड़े (जिसे तकनीकी दृष्टि से सेकेण्डस कहते हैं) कीमत उस कपड़े के अधिक लम्बे टुकड़े के कारखाने से चलते समय की कीमत से 10 प्रति शत कम होती है । कपड़े की कट-पीस पर कोई छूट नहीं दी जाती ।

Establishment of Woollen Textile Mills in Ethiopia

*644. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether approval has been given to Messrs. Duncan Bros. and Co., Ltd. to establish a woollen textile mill in Ethiopia in collaboration with the Ethiopian nationals;

(b) whether Messrs. Anglo-India Jute Mills Co., Ltd. have proposed to invest Rs. 5.25 lakhs in the said venture's equity shares; and

(c) if so, whether Government are satisfied that the present financial state of the Anglo-India Jute Mills Co., with particular reference to the returns earned by it on other investments, justifies further investment of its assets in the Ethiopian venture?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Messrs. Anglo-India Jute Mills Co. Ltd. has applied to the Company Law Board for approval of investment of Rs. 5,25,000 in the shares of the proposed company in Ethiopia in the form of plant, machinery and equipments to be exported from India.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Production of Sheets at Bokaro

***645. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any request to the Russian Government that instead of galvanised sheets, aluminised sheets using indigenous aluminium be produced at Bokaro;

(b) whether similar requests have been made to private sector steel companies also; and

(c) if so, the response of the Russian Government and of the Indian private sector steel Companies thereto?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, to the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

(c) The Soviet consultants informed the Technical Committee that the Soviet Union has not developed the necessary process for aluminising steel strips and therefore they are not in a position to provide know-how and equipment for aluminising steel strips at Bokaro. They, however, stated that if Bokaro Steel wants to instal aluminising units designed and manufactured from anywhere else, they will have no objection from their side.

In the private sector the Tata Iron and Steel Company are examining the proposal in connection with their proposed expansion programme and their reaction is awaited.

Transport of Foodgrains

***646. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have geared up for heavier and more expeditious transport of foodgrains pouring in from U.S.A.;

(b) whether Government have appointed a Committee in each port to look into the different aspects of the clearance of foodgrains;

(c) whether it has been decided to shift foodgrains as the first priority; and

(d) if so, how far the transhipment of coal will be affected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Special Study Group consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Railways, Food and Transport and other interests has been constituted at Bombay Port to study and watch the problem of foodgrain handling and clearance. At other ports, even though no Standing Committee as such has been constituted, periodic meetings are held between the representatives of concerned Ministries to tackle such problems.

(c) Foodgrains on Central Government account are already entitled to move under item 'B' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule, which is second in order of preference, the first being the military movements of immediate and operational nature.

(d) The transhipment of coal will not be affected in any way.

Industrial Capacity

***647. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been made of the incidence of idle capacity in Indian Industry and if so, the findings thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken to utilise such idle capacity?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No comprehensive survey of the incidence of idle capacity in Indian industry has been made by Government.

(b) Following are among the principal steps taken to utilise the idle capacity of industrial enterprises;

(i) It has been Government's constant endeavour to develop to the fullest extent practicable indigenous production of raw materials in short supply or substitutes therefor.

(ii) Efforts are being made to increase our exports and to import indigenously non-available essential materials required for the maintenance of industry under the various Export Promotion Schemes.

Export of Tobacco

***648. Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 478 on the 19th March, 1965 and state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Ranganathan, Secretary, Ministry of Industry to suggest measures for stepping up the export of tobacco manufactures;

(b) whether these have been considered by the Board of Trade;

(c) if so, which of the recommendations have been endorsed by it; and

(d) how the export of 'Bidis' is going to be improved and controlled?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5810/66].

Trade Pact with Rumania

***649. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade pact has been signed with Rumania recently;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) the present balance of trade with that country and how far it will be improved under the new agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Trade Agreement recently concluded with Rumania, India will continue to export to that country items like iron ore, cotton textiles, coffee, tea, pepper, jute bags and sacks and other traditional items besides manufactured goods, engineering goods and machine tools. On the other hand, India's imports from Rumania will substantially increase in case of imports of petroleum products, lubricating oils and fertilizers besides industrial raw materials, chemicals like caustic soda, soda ash, pharmaceutical and dyes intermediates, machine tools, crawler tractors and other capital goods including equipments for oil drilling and prospecting.

(c) The Agreement provides for two-way trade amounting to a total of Rs. 17.5 crores during 1966 which

is about 10 per cent more than the volume of trade for the last year. The trade surplus has gone up from Rs. 0.87 crores in 1962 to Rs. 1.6 crores in 1964, Rs. 2.4 crores in 1965.

Collision at Budhma Railway Station, (North Eastern Railway)

*650. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a passenger train 415 (UP) collided on the 3rd March, 1966 with a stationary goods train (460 DN) at the Budhma Railway Station (North Eastern Railway) and some persons were killed and many others injured as a result thereof?

(b) if so, the causes of the accident;

(c) the total number of the killed and injured persons; and

(d) the total amount of loss of the Railway property due to the accident?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (c). The collision took place between mixed train No. 415 UP and goods train No. 860 Down.

In this accident no one was killed but 15 persons sustained injuries.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(d) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 1,500.

Fires in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*651. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had not informed the State Government of Bihar about the appointment of the Mukherjee Commission to enquire into the circumstances of a number of fires in the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) whether the official against whom adverse comments were made by the said Commission had gone to Heavy Engineering Corporation on deputation and had been recalled by the Bihar Government on the expiry of the deputation period; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against any official after the Mukherjee Commission Report was made known?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The appointment of Shri B. Mukerji to enquire into the fire incident was published in the Gazette of India by way of a Resolution dated 14th May, 1964, but the Government of Bihar were not separately informed.

(b) The Secretary of the Corporation was a deputationist from the Government of Bihar and was reverted to the State Government on expiry of his tenure;

(c) The Chairman, Dr. Nagaraj Rao, has been replaced by Shri T. R. Gupta, Major-General Habibullah Khan, Director has been relieved at the end of his contract and Shri R. T. Sinha, Secretary reverted to the Government of Bihar. At the lower levels, another officer has been reverted to Bihar, one officer warned and out of seven security personnel proceeded against, four have been dismissed.

Permanent Exhibition in Delhi

*652. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the proposal to organise a Permanent Exhibition in New Delhi for the display of Indian manufactured products with a view to presenting a picture of developing and changing India with particular reference to developmental plants and export potential has advanced; and

(b) whether showrooms are proposed to be opened in the principal cities of India to display exportable products?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The scheme for the setting up of a Permanent Exhibition in New Delhi had been finalised by 1962 when it had to be indefinitely postponed due to the conditions created by the National Emergency in October that year. The participants were, therefore, advised not to proceed further with their plans. It has, however, now been decided that a small beginning may be made by organising an Indian Export Products Exhibition on the occasion of the 22nd Annual Session of the Economic Council for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) to be held in Delhi from 22nd March, 1966. It is intended that this Exhibition will form the nucleus of the proposed Permanent Exhibition. It is hoped that the other participants like the Central Ministries'Departments, State Governments etc. may be able to proceed with the setting up of their Pavilions as soon as the area demarcated for Permanent Exhibition is vacated by various offices now in occupation of the buildings in the Exhibition Grounds.

(b) Yes, Sir. An Export Products Showroom organised jointly by the various Export Promotion Councils has already started functioning at Calcutta. Arrangements for the setting up of a similar Showroom at Madras are almost complete and it is expected that this Showroom will also start functioning shortly. The possibility of setting up two other Showrooms at Bombay and Bangalore is also under consideration.

Export of Films to Ceylon

2378. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Ceylon are considering to impose a total ban on the import of Hindi and Tamil films produced in our country;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by them;

(c) whether this matter has been taken up with the Government of Ceylon; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Cashew Factories in Kerala

2379. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 26 cashew factories have closed in Quilon in Kerala due to shortage of raw nuts;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to ensure supply of raw unts; and

(c) the number of employees affected by the closure?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Sheet Rubber

2380. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rubber Plantation Corporation has decided to establish two factories producing sheet rubber and latex;

(b) if so, where they will be established;

(c) when the production will begin; and

(d) what will be the total cost?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One factory will be established in the Kodumon Group of Plantations and another in the Kelady Group.

(c) The factory in Kodumon is expected to start functioning in September, 1966 and the one in Kalady will function after 1967.

(d) Rupees sixty lakhs.

Export of Silk Sarees

2381. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Japanese Delegation which visited Mysore in December last is interested in redesigning the Mysore and Kancheepuram silk sarees for Japanese Kemono hengti;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this would build up a sizable export;

(c) whether the members of the said delegation held detailed discussions with Government in New Delhi; and

(d) if so, the particulars of their proposals and Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (d). Three Japanese businessmen visited Bangalore in December, 1965, and certain other places in India for exploring possibilities of exporting Indian handicrafts to Japan and redesigning of Indian fabrics to suit Japanese tastes. Another Japanese delegation of four persons also visited India in February, 1966, for a similar purpose.

Some suggestions for redesigning of Indian textiles to suit Japanese tastes have been received from one of the Japanese visitors and are under consideration.

Railway Crossing at Bhadra Station

2382. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway crossing at Bhadra Railway station (Ganganagar District) has been removed for extending the goods shed at Bhadra Station and no crossing in its place has been provided; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide a crossing in its place at a convenient spot?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the 'D' class cattle crossing No. 63-D at Tehsil Bhadra Station. The level crossing in question had to be closed due to remodelling of the yard. The State Government had asked for a 'C' class manned level crossing in its place. As this amounts to upgrading of the level crossing, the State Government was requested by the Railway in April, 1965 to communicate their acceptance to bear the costs involved, as required under the extant rules, which is still pending. The Railway will take up the work of the proposed level crossing on receipt of State Government's acceptance to bear the costs.

Aluminium Industry in Kerala

2383. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government to establish a new Aluminium Industry in Kerala during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, its location and the provision made therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). "Letters of Intent" have been granted to a firm in the private sector for the establishment of a new 30,000 tonnes per annum aluminium smelter and a plant for manufacture of 15,000 tonnes of aluminium semis per annum in Kerala. Detailed proposals regarding location, arrangements for bauxite to food the smelter, Capital costs etc., are awaited from the party. A lump sum provision is proposed in the 4th Plan for Aluminium Industry in the private sector. Depending upon the progress, provision would be made for each project.

Valluvandi Khadi and Village Industry, Palghat

2384. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste persons working under the Valluvandi Khadi and Village Industries in Palghat District of Kerala State; and

(b) whether any provisions have been made by Government to accommodate sufficient number of educated persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Khadi and Village Industries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Twenty-two (as on the 28th February, 1966).

(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, which is a Statutory Body established under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, generally follows the policy and rules laid down by Central Government in respect of reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

Derailment near Bhatinda

2385. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engine and two bogies of a passenger train derailed near Bhatinda on the metre gauge section of the Northern Railway on the 14th February, 1966;

(b) if so, the details of the accident with reasons thereof; and

(c) the loss of life and property, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). On 14-2-66 while passenger train No. 2 BRF was running between Jaitu and Kothapura stations, its engine and three coaches derailed. The report of the enquiry committee is under scrutiny.

(c) There was no loss of life.

The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 7,350.

Northern Railway Workers' Demand

2386. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway workers held a demonstration on the 15th February, 1966 in front of the Baroda House and presented a charter of demands to the General Manager, Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Northern Railwaymen's Union observed a 'Demands Day' on 15-2-66 and presented a memorandum to the General Manager, Northern Railway, which contained *inter alia* their demands:

(i) Provision of Ration shops in Railway colonies.

(ii) Full neutralisation of Consumer Price Index.

(iii) Change in the method of Index compilation.

(iv) Revival of subsidised Grain-shops.

(v) Setting up a separate Wage Board for Railwaymen.

(vi) Compulsory arbitration for settling unresolved disputes.

(vii) Application of Bonus Act to Railway employees.

(viii) Absorption of staff rendered surplus from various projects, or on account of Dieselisation and Electrification of the Railway system.

(ix) Abolition of Casual Labour System.

(c) The demands raised in the memorandum will be considered on merits although no notice is usually taken of processions or demonstrations when authorised avenues exist for redressal of grievances through representations, appeals and negotiations.

Derailment on North-East Frontier Railway

2387. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods train running between Naharkatiya and Dullajan of the North-East Frontier Railway met with an accident on the morning of the 18th February, 1966 and the through running of passenger trains on the section was stopped for sometime;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the loss of life and property, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). On 18-2-1966 while train No. 903 Up Express goods was running between Naharkatiya and Dullajan stations, nine wagons on the train derailed causing interruption to through communications.

(c) There was no loss of life.

The cost of damage to railway property was estimated approximately at Rs. 6,270.

Arrest of Railway Thieves

2388. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a notorious gang of Railway thieves was arrested by the Government Railway Police in Moradabad on the 21st February, 1966;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its field of activities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). No. The correct position is that three railway porters of Moradabad Station were apprehended by the Railway Protection Force staff while taking away 35 feet copper roof wire from a coach standing in Moradabad yard. On search, one chisel, 4 1|2 yards and 9 yards of copper wire were recovered from them. The Government Railway Police Moradabad have registered a case under Sections 379/426 I.P.C. and are investigating it.

Trains detained near Calcutta

2389. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several trains were detained for hours due to a clash between two officials at Seoraphuli station—25 kilometres from Calcutta on the Eastern Railway on the 27th February, 1966; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident and the number of trains held up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) On arrival of Tarakeswar-Howrah Local at 9-10 hours on 27-2-1966 at Seoraphuli two persons travelling by the train were arrested on charge of smuggling rice. These two persons were alleged to have been beaten by the police. This started a commotion amongst the people gathered on the platform, who shouted slogans and became violent. The crowd swelled up soon, overflowing on to the tracks also, causing obstruction and damage to the trains. As a result, 8 local trains, including a passenger train were held up, varying from 13 to 206 minutes.

The S.D.O. Serampur with the help of police reinforcements brought the situation under control.

वार्धा और नांदेड़ स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन

2390. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :**
श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मराठवाड़ा तथा विदर्भ के सामरिक महत्व को देखते हुए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में वार्धा और नांदेड़ स्टेशनों (मध्य रेलवे) के बीच एक रेलवे लाइन बनाने के काम को यदि कोई वरीयता दी गई है, तो क्या ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम नाथ) : (क) और (ख). अर्थोपाय की स्थिति इस समय बहुत कठिन है और सभी क्षेत्रों में खर्च में अधिक से अधिक किफायत बरतने की जरूरत है । इसे देखते हुए इस बात की संभावना नहीं है कि इस रेल सम्पर्क को, जो कि किसी निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक/विकास योजना से सम्बन्धित नहीं है, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया जायेगा । चौथी योजना में नई लाइनों से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं है और इस लाइन को कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गई है ।

अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची

2391. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :**
श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :

क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र के विदर्भ क्षेत्र में रहने वाली (एक) बरुड, (दो) बेदार, (तीन) काई काडी और (चार) खटीक जातियां अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में शामिल की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये जातियां अछूत हैं ; और

(ग) इन जातियों के अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों की सूची में शामिल न किये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) हां ।

(ख) (एक), (दो) तथा (चार) [illegible]

(तीन) के बारे में स्थिति परीक्षाधीन हैं ।

(ग) यह विषय परीक्षाधीन है ।

तिगांव स्टेशन (मध्य रेलवे) पर बुकिंग की व्यवस्था

2392. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :**
श्री तुलशीदास जाधव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली-नागपुर रेलवे लाइन पर तिगांव रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रीयों को टिकट देने के लिये टिकट घर की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

H.M.T. Watches

2393. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:**
Shri Wadiwa:
Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the H.M.T. watches are in great demand in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure sufficient supply of these watches to the public; and

(c) whether H.M.T. is considering any scheme for the manufacture of time pieces also?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the present foreign exchange situation, it has not been possible to meet fully the present requirements of foreign exchange of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, for import of raw materials and components. Unless, therefore, the position improves, it is not possible for the company to increase production.

(c) No, Sir.

Railway Divisional Hospitals at Olavakkot and Shoranur

2394. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made by Government to expand the Railway Divisional hospitals at Olavakkot and Shoranur;

(b) if so, the amount provided therefor; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Olavakkot, Yes. Shoranur, No.

(b) Olavakkot Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

(b) Olavakkot Rs. 4:75 lakhs.

Shoranur, Nil.

(c) A new building with 8 Emergency Beds (including maternity Beds) in lieu of the old dispensary was provided with effect from 12-1-1961 at Shoranur. The work load does not justify any increase in staff or provision of additional beds as the Divisional Hospital at Olavakkot is only 30 miles away.

Electrification of Railway Stations in Olavakkot Division

2395. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed by the Railways to electrify the Railway stations in Olavakkot Division;

(b) the number of stations out of this target which have been electrified; and

(c) the number which are still to be electrified?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The electrification of stations is done on a programmed basis keeping in view the availability of funds in a particular year.

Out of 206 stations in Olavakkot Division, 138 stations are already electrified, 2 will be electrified shortly and 2 more stations are proposed to be electrified in 1966-67. The remaining 64 stations will also be considered for electrification as soon as power supply at reasonable rates becomes available.

Seats Reserved for S.C. & S.T. in Olavakkot Division (Southern Railway)

2396. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 on the Southern Railway in Olavakkot Division; and

(b) the number of posts filled up during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):

	1964-65	1965-66 (upto 28-2-66)
(a) Scheduled Castes	42	120
Scheduled Tribes	5	29
(b) Scheduled Castes	37	302
Scheduled Tribes	1	1

Development of Cottage, Khadi and Village Industries

2398. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the **Minister of Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount set apart for the development of Cottage Industries and Khadi and Village Industries, separately in Mysore State during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how much of it has been spent so far; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall in expenditure in the Cottage Industries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Manufacture of Starch

2399. Shri Muthu Gounder: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state the quantities allocated out of imported and indigenous Maize for the manufacture of starch to meet the needs of (i) pharmaceutical industry, (ii) textile mills and (iii) other industries, if any?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): No allocation of imported maize is made to meet the specific needs of a particular sector of the industry, but for meeting the over-all needs for various purposes for the country as a whole.

There are two types of maize locally grown i.e. (a) Hybrid Maize and (b) Normal indigenous maize.

There is no ban on the use of Hybrid maize for the manufacture of starch and therefore no allocation of this maize is made by Government.

The quantity of imported maize allocated in the manufacture of starch for meeting the requirements of all industries during the year 1965 was 1,35,000 tonnes.

During the year 1965, permission to use approximately 4,000 tonnes of maize other than hybrid maize for manufacture of starch to meet the urgent needs of the pharmaceutical industry was accorded as the stocks were completely run out.

Manufacture of Radio Receivers

2400. Shri Dandeker: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1964 the target of capacity for the manufacture of Radio Receivers to be reached by the end of 1966 was raised to nine lakhs;

(b) if so, the number of the then existing manufacturers who applied for the expansion of their licensed capacities, the increased capacity applied for by them and the increased capacity sanctioned to them;

(c) whether it is a fact that since 1964, licences have also been granted to some new concerns for the manufacture of Radio Receivers and if so, to how many and with what aggregate capacity;

(d) whether among these was a licence to manufacture about 40,000 Receivers sanctioned in favour of a new-comer without any manufacturing establishment or experience, who now plans to set up a factory in collaboration with a German firm; and

(e) if so, the reasons for granting such new licences despite the serious shortage of foreign exchange required for the import of capital goods, raw materials and components to keep even the existing plants in full production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir. The target of nine lakhs is the Third Plan Target as accepted by the Planning Commission (*vide* programme of Industrial Development 1961-66).

(b) The five existing radio manufacturers applied for expansion of their capacity. Their total licenced capacity was 199,000 Nos. These five units had asked for a total expansion capacity of 393,000 Nos. and expansion sanctioned to them was 141,000 Nos.

(c) Three new units have been given licences since 1964 for manufacture of radio receivers for a total capacity of 85,000 Nos. On this, 40,000 Nos. in respect of an entirely new unit, 40,000 Nos. is in respect of a unit whose scheme was originally approved by the small scale sector for a capacity of 10,000 Nos. and the third unit was of an existing manufacturer producing other items such as Public Amplifying equipment and other allied items and he was given permission to manufacture radio receivers as an additional item for a capacity of 5,000 Nos.

(d) and (e). The new comer has been granted a licence for implementing a composite project of radios (40,000) and radio components for not only their own use but for supply to other manufacturers also. This party will be having technical collaboration with a West German firm who will be providing the foreign exchange required for capital goods by participating in the equity capital of the Indian Company to a maximum extent of 49 per cent. With the progressive increase in the production of components in the country, the requirement of foreign exchange for imported raw materials per radio receiver has gone down during the past 3 years. In fact, the overall production of radio receivers has increased substantially depsite the reduced foreign exchange allocation, from 408,113 Nos. in 1963 to 470,524 Nos. in 1964 and to approximately 587,200 Nos. in 1965. It is expected that the new scheme, when implemented, would resul tin further saving of foreign exchange towards imported components.

Bookstalls on Railway Stations

2401. Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the date and year up to which the agreement with M|S A. H. Wheeler for selling books on Railway stations lasts;

(b) whether it is proposed to bring down the number of bookstalls allotted to this company and give them to some Indian companies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) 31-12-1966.

(b) and (c). In the current agreement, however, a provision exists for its renewal for a further period of five years on such modified terms as considered necessary, if at the time of renewal there is no breach of contract and the service of the contractors is held to be satisfactory by the Railway Administrations. The possibility of reducing the number of stalls now with M|s. A. H. Wheeler & Co. has to be examined within the ambit of this contractual obligation. The objective of bookstalls at Railway stations being to provide travelling public with suitable reading matter, it is considered that the holding of contracts at a large number of stations by a single firm, is not inimical to this objective.

M|s A. H. Wheeler and Co. is a purely Indian Firm, with Headquarters at Allahabad.

Pipe Plant, Rourkela

2403. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pipe Plant at Rourkela is on the point of closing down or has already closed down for want of orders;

(b) the reasons why orders were not placed with Rourkela Steel Project by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission who are the main consumers of this pipe;

(c) the loss incurred by the Pipe Plant due to its closure or running at a reduced capacity; and

(d) the persent position of this Plant?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (d). The Rourkela Pipe Plant has had to operate at greatly reduced capacity since August 1965 for want of sufficient orders. The Oil & Natural Gas Commission have placed as many orders for the type of pipes produced at Rourkela as could be met by the Rourkela Pipe Plant within the prescribed time schedule. An order for 3,000 tonnes of 12" outer diameter pipes for the Maurigram-Naupala pipeline has been placed by the Indian Oil Corporation in January, 1966. Strenuous efforts are also being constantly made to explore possibilities of exporting Rourkela pipes. The loss incurred by the Pipe Plant on account of its running at reduced capacity from July to December 1965 is roughly estimated to be Rs. 8,00,000.

Indian Board and Pulp Manufacturers' Association

2404. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an appeal was received by Government recently from the Indian Board and Pulp Manufacturers' Association, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the demands made therein; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

हथकरघा उद्योग

2405. श्रीमती सावित्री निगम

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1965 में देश में हथकरघा उद्योग के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए विभिन्न निकायों तथा राज्य सरकारों ने कितनी राशि का विशेष नियतन किये जाने की मांग की थी; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितने नये विद्युत चालित करघे लगाये गये?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी): (क) विशेष नियतन के लिये कोई मांग नहीं प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) 1965 में हथकरघा क्षेत्र में 1278 शक्ति-चालित करघे लगाये गये।

Public Sector Undertakings

2406. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector undertakings are more reluctant than private industry to seek the help of Indian scientists;

(b) the steps taken to ensure proper co-operation between the industrialists, scientists and the Government; and

(c) whether some permanent body is proposed to be set up to promote collaboration between research and industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir. So far as Public Sector undertakings are concerned, Government have laid special stress on the utilisation of indigenous know-how.

(b) The following are the principal steps taken to ensure co-operation between scientists, Government and Industry:—

(1) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is represented on the Inter-Ministerial Committees which considers (1) applications for the issue of industrial licences and (2) applications for the approval of the terms of foreign collaboration. Suitable representation to the C.S.I.R. has also been given in the various Development Councils constituted under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(2) A Joint Standing Committee for Research and Industry has been constituted by the C.S.I.R. under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Industry. This Committee periodically reviews the relations between research and industry and problems of the utilisation of indigenous know-how and research.

(3) A Specialist Committee for industrial research and relation with Industry has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Director General, Technical Development.

(4) A Joint Committee of the C.S.I.R. and the Directorate General of Technical Development has been formed for close and continuous liaison between these two bodies.

(5) Every national laboratory has a technical Information and Liaison Cell which has the specialised task of approaching industries, identifying their problems and ensuring a follow-up of sponsored research in the laboratories.

(c) The Joint Standing Committee for Research and Industry and the Specialist Committee for Industrial Research and Relations with Industry referred to in reply to part (b) above are permanent bodies.

Visit of Industrial Delegation to African Countries

2407. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 480 on the 26th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Industrial delegation which visited some West African countries in October-November, 1965 to explore the possibilities of Joint ventures has submitted a copy of its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the report; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the recommendations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Industrial delegation's report is presently under finalisation and is expected to be submitted to Government soon.

Prices of Tobacco

2408. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Das:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2226 on the 10th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Tobacco Export Promotion Council has submitted its detailed proposals on the question of enhancement of minimum prices for 1966 crop of flue-cured Virginia tobacco of different grades;

(b) if so, the proposed rates for different grades; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An upward revision in the minimum prices at least to an extent of 10 per cent was proposed.

(c) The matter was carefully considered by Government and it was decided not to revise the prices for the present.

Direct Train from Dehra Dun to Delhi

2409. **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some suggestions were received for running a direct train from Delhi to Dehra Dun *via* Gujraula and Bijnor;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the main difficulties on account of which these suggestions could not be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Running of a direct train between Delhi and Dehra Dun *via* Gujraula and Bijnor has not been found operationally feasible due to non-availability of spare line capacity on the Ghaziabad-Gajraula section and of requisite facilities at Gajraula and Muazzampur Narain stations for reversing engines.

कारों और स्कूटरों का निर्माण

2410. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में कारें और स्कूटर बनाने वाले उन कारखानों के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा में कोई कमी कर दी गई है, जो कुछ प्रतिशत तक आयातित कल-पुर्जों और मशीनों पर निर्भर रहते हैं; और यदि हां, तो इससे उनके निर्माण कार्य में कितनी कमी आयेगी;

(ख) इनमें से कितने कारखाने ऐसे हैं, जो आयातित कल-पुर्जों की प्रतिशतता को धीरे-धीरे घटा रहे हैं तथा अपनी स्थापना के समय से अब तक वे कितने प्रतिशत आयातित पुर्जों का प्रयोग घटा चुके हैं;

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसे कारखाने भी हैं, जिन्होंने अल्प समय में ही आयातित पुर्जों पर पूर्णतः अथवा अधिकांशतः निर्भर रहना छोड़ दिया है; और

(घ) शेष कारखाने शीघ्र ही आत्म-निर्भर हो जायें, इसके लिये, सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री दा० संजीवैया) : (क) कारें और और स्कूटर बनाने वाले सभी कारखाने कुछ सीमा तक आयातित हिस्सों तथा मशीनों पर निर्भर करते हैं। 1965–66 के लिये उन्हें नियत की गई विदेशी मुद्रा में कटौती के कारण उनके उत्पादन में क्रमशः लगभग 48 प्रतिशत और 20 प्रतिशत की कमी हो जाने की संभावना है।

(ख) और (ग). कारें और स्कूटर बनाने वाले सभी कारखानों ने अपनी अपनी गाड़ियों में आयातित हिस्से का प्रतिशत धीरे-धीरे कम कर दिया है। कारों में इस समय देशी हिस्से का प्रतिशत 75 प्रतिशत से लेकर 90 प्रतिशत तक तथा स्कूटरों में 78 प्रतिशत से लेकर 87 प्रतिशत तक होता है।

(घ) निर्माताओं को उनकी गाड़ियों में आयातित हिस्से को कम करने के लिये प्रत्येक सुविधा दी गई है और दी जा रही है। देश में अधिकाधिक सहायक उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिये भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं जिससे आयातित पुर्जों पर निर्भरता में कमी की जा सके।

दिल्ली–हावड़ा रेलवे लाइन का विद्युतीकरण

2411. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली-हावड़ा रेलवे लाइन का विद्युतीकरण करने के बारे में दिसम्बर, 1965 तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) क्या वर्तमान आपातकाल के कारण इस काम में कोई बाधा पड़ी है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री छाग चाय): (क) और (ख). हावड़ा-दिल्ली मार्ग पर रेलवे लाइन के बिजलीकरण का जो काम इस समय हो रहा है, उसमें केवल

हुवड़ा–मुगलसराय-कानपुर खण्ड आता है। काम की प्रगति इस प्रकार है :—

1. हुवड़ा–बण्डेल	3000 वोल्ट डी० सी० प्रणाली से बिजली गाड़ियां चल रही हैं; 25 किलो वोल्ट ए० सी० प्रणाली में बदलाव का काम चालू है और आशा है यह मार्च, 1967 तक पूरा हो जायेगा।
2. बण्डेल-डनकुनि-बर्दवान-गया-मुगलसराय	25 किलो वोल्ट ए०सी० प्रणाली से बिजली गाड़ियां चल रही हैं।
3. मुगलसराय-इलाहाबाद (सुबेदारगंज)।	25 किलो वोल्ट ए० सी० प्रणाली से बिजली गाड़िया चल रही हैं।
4. इलाहाबाद (सुबेदारगंज)–कानपुर	काफी काम हो चुका है और, यदि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से बिजली की सप्लाई मिल गयी तो, सितम्बर 1966 से बिजली गाड़ियां चलने लगेंगी।

इसके अलावा, कानपुर से आगे टूंडला तक बिजलीकरण के विस्तार के लिए प्रारम्भिक अध्ययन पूरा हो चुका है। इस काम के लिए टेंडर जारी करने से पहले, विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण कार्य और लेख सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा इकट्ठा करने का काम हो रहा है।

2. आपात से बिजलीकरण के काम की प्रगति पर विशेष बुरा असर नहीं पड़ा है, यद्यपि तांबा, जस्ता आदि दुर्लभ वस्तुओं को प्राप्त करने में कुछ कठिनाई अवश्य हुई है।

आयात में कटौती

2412. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान संकटकालीन स्थिति के कारण उद्योगों तथा नागरिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं के आयात में कितनी कटौती की गई है;

(ख) भारत से निर्यात किये जाने वाले माल से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा का पूरा लाभ निर्यातक को मिलता है अथवा भारत सरकार को भी उसका अंश मिलता है, और यदि हां, तो कितने अनुपात में; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ भारतीय निर्यातकों ने अपनी अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा का कुछ भाग भारत सरकार को प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी उपकरण के आयात के लिए दिया है और यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिन स्थिति और खाद्य, उर्वरक तथा रक्षा के लिए अधिक आयात की आवश्यकता के परिणामस्वरूप, 1965–66 में अन्य उद्देश्यों के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा के आवंटनों में कमी कर दी गई थी। फिर भी उद्योगों में उपयोग की जाने वाली वस्तुओं अथवा नागरिक उपभोग के सम्बन्ध में कटौती की सीमा निर्धारित करना कठिन है क्योंकि यह एक अस्पष्ट तथा सापेक्ष शब्द है, जिसके अन्तर्गत बहुत प्रकार की वस्तुएं, सामग्रियां तथा संघटक आते हैं। विदेशी मुद्रा के आवंटन में की गई कटौती प्रत्येक वर्ष की वस्तुओं में अलग अलग है, जो राष्ट्रीय अर्थ

व्यवस्था के लिये आयात की प्राथमिकता पर निर्भर करती है।

(ख) तथा (ग). भारत में निर्यातकों द्वारा निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं से उपार्जित विदेशी मुद्रा भारत सरकार के सामान्य भण्डार में चली जाती है। किसी भी निर्यातक को उसके द्वारा निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं के कारण विदेशी मुद्रा ले लेने का अधिकार नहीं होता। फिर भी निर्यात संवर्द्धन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आने वाली वस्तुओं, जो हमारे निर्यात का एक पांचवां भाग होती हैं, के सम्बन्ध में योजनाओं में दी गई शर्तों के अनुसार आयात लाइसेंसों के रूप में सहायता दी जाती है।

Textile Mills

2413. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the period of control by Government over the Mewar Textile Mills, Bhilwara has been further extended beyond the initial period of five years under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) if so, whether this was done after a proper inquiry; and

(c) whether the authorised Controller has launched a scheme of expansion costing about Rs. 50 lakhs and if so under whose authority and with what justification?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The period of control has been extended for two years with effect from 16-5-1965.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) At present the Mewar Textile Mills have 14156 spindles; and a scheme costing about Rs. 50 lakhs, for raising the capacity to a more economic level of 25,000 spindles and for replacing some very old machinery, has been undertaken. This scheme was undertaken by the Authorised Controller by virtue of the powers of the Directors conferred on him by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

Circular Railway Lines

2414. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the laying of circular Railway lines in major cities and towns in India;

(b) the cities and towns selected for the circular railway system; and

(c) the outlay incurred thereon so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) to (c). No specific schemes for construction of Circular Railways as such around major cities and towns in the country have been devised. The Railways have and will continue to improve and expand the existing Suburban Services according to needs and to the extent that physical limitations and financial resources permit.

Manufacture of Watches

2415. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of components being imported annually by H.M.T. for the manufacture of watches;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to produce such components indigenous in order to avoid drain on foreign exchange; and

(c) the period by which self-sufficiency is expected to be attained?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) to (c). According to the approved phased manufacturing

programme, import of components is as follows:—

Year	Import content
1963—64	46%
1964—65	40%
1965—66	28%
1966—67	16%
1967—68	16%

Efforts are being made to develop indigenous manufacture of these components. It is not possible to say at this stage when self sufficiency will be achieved.

Export of H.M.T. Watches

2416. **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to export H.M.T. watches to countries such as U.S.A., Australia, New Zealand and Africa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to procure raw materials required for their manufacture, which are at present in short supply?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, plan to export watches on a sustained and long term basis, to all countries where there is a market for these watches.

(b) The company will be able to arrange for import of the requisite components and raw materials out of their import entitlement under the Export Promotion Scheme, on export of watches Meanwhile, Government is also releasing some foreign exchange from its own resources to meet partially the import requirements of H.M.T. watch factory.

जापान को चन्दन की लकड़ी का निर्यात

2417. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री शिंकरे :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत ने हाल ही में जापान को लाल चन्दन की लकड़ी का निर्यात किया है ;

(ख) जापान ने इस लकड़ी का आयात किस प्रयोजन के लिये किया है; और

(ग) इन निर्यातों का मूल्य क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, नहीं। अभी हाल में भारत ने जापान को जो निर्यात किया है, वह पेट्रोकार्पस सेंटालिनस नामक रक्त चंदन है। यह भी एक प्रकार की लकड़ी होती है।

(ख) ज्ञात हुआ है कि जापानी वाद्ययन्त्र "सेमीसेन" तथा "कोटों" के निर्माण में इस्तेमाल करने के लिये जापान द्वारा इस लकड़ी का आयात किया जाता है।

(ग) हाल के वर्षों में इस वस्तु के निर्यात का कुल मूल्य निम्न प्रकार है:—

1964-65	—
1965-66 (अप्रैल से दिसम्बर तक)	2.74 लाख रु०

Geological Survey of Minerals in India

2418. **Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhayaya:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ukey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Chandak:

Shri J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the organisations set up by the Government of India for undertaking Survey of minerals in the country;

(b) the items undertaken by these organisations in Madhya Pradesh and their achievements during the last three field seasons:

(c) the basis on which items of investigation are included in the programme;

(d) the expenditure incurred by these organisations during the last three years on the investigation in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa;

(e) whether it is possible to demarcate the field of action of these organisations and the State Directorates of Geology and Mining; and

(f) if so, whether any proposals have been received by the Government of India in this regard and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The main organisation for the survey and investigation of mineral deposits is the Geological Survey of India.

(b) A statement of the investigations undertaken by the Geological Survey of India in Madhya Pradesh is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5811/66].

(c) An area is selected for investigation of minerals on the basis of—

(i) probability of occurrence of mineral as indicated by geological mapping and other preliminary exploration surveys;

(ii) economic need and value of the particular mineral(s);

(iii) availability of manpower and equipment etc. required for investigation; and

(iv) special requirements of Central Government Departments or State Governments or the industries.

(d) No separate account of the expenditure for the different States is maintained by the Geological Survey of India. Till the end of March, 1965 the Indian Bureau of Mines, which was the agency responsible for detailed investigation of mineral deposits until 31-12-1965, had incurred the following expenditure in these States:—

Andhra Pradesh	1,850,752.56
West Bengal	492,114.93
Madras	nil
Madhya Pradesh	5,251,614.57
Orissa.	513,383.31

(e) and (f). The main function of logical Survey of India is *inter alia* systematic geological mapping, and exploration of mineralised zones, and assessment of the extent and the grade of ore in promising areas, preliminary to commercial exploration of mineral deposits. The State Departments of Geology have hitherto concerned themselves with grant of mining leases, collection of royalty, mineral statistics and investigation and development of minor minerals. Recently, however, some State Governments have been able to strengthen their Departments suitably with trained personnel and equipment and undertaken prospecting of some small deposits of iron ore, bauxite, limestone, dolomite, flouride, china clay, etc.

Production of Switch Gears etc. in Heavy Electricals Ltd.

2419. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the production cost (i) switch gears (ii) control gears (iii) traction control gears (iv) transformers (v) capacitors and (vi) traction motors

produced in the plant of **Heavy Electricals Ltd.** in 1964-65;

(b) the selling price of each of those articles;

(c) the reasons for the higher production costs; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to improve the management, working conditions of workers and to reduce the number of foreign technicians for reducing the production costs?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., are manufacturing various items of electrical equipment like steam and water turbines, heavy rotating plants in addition to switchgears, industrial and traction control gears, transformers, capacitors and traction motors. The administrative and selling expenses incurred are for all the products. The manufacture of water turbines and heavy rotating plants has commenced only recently. Production of steam turbo sets will be taken up shortly. It is not, therefore possible to work out the precise production cost separately of switchgears, industrial and traction control gears, transformers, capacitors and traction motors.

(b) As each item of equipment is taller-made for a particular customer, there is no standard sales price for each group of product. Average sales value of each product group is as follows:

Products	Unit	Average unit selling price
Switchgear 11KV-BVP3	No.	Rs. 14,586/-
Switchgear 33KV-LGI	No.	Rs. 30,723/-
Industrial control-gear	No.	Rs. 2,587/-
Traction control-gear	Set	Rs.2.04,000/-
Power Transformer	MVA	Rs. 20,593/-
Capacitors	KVAr.	Rs. 56/-
Traction Motors	No.	Rs. 61,8c0 -

(c) In an industry of this nature, it takes about ten years to develop manufacture of the products to full capacity. Until such time the output of each product is developed to the level of at least 70 per cent of the installed capacity, production costs will be high.

(d) This is a continuous process and efforts are being made accordingly. The number of foreign technicians is always kept down to the minimum.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

2420. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the prices of **Iron Ore** exported to Japan;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether there will be any effect on the quantum of export of Iron Ore on this account?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The prices are iron ore exported to Japan are negotiated from time to time with the Japanese buyers having regard to the prevailing world market conditions.

(b) and (c). Do not arise, in view of the reply to part (a) above.

Juvenile Delinquency

2421. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1672 on the 1st December, 1965 regarding Seminar on Juvenile Delinquency and state:

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations from the Seminar which was held from the 25th November to 27th November, 1965 about Juvenile Delinquency;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, when they are likely to be submitted to Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) By the end of April, 1966.

Demand for Coal from U.P.

2422. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the demands for various grades of coal received from the Uttar Pradesh Government during 1965-66 so far; and

(b) the quantity supplied to that State so far during the same period?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) and (b). The demand for various grades of coal in the year 1965-66 for State sponsored industries, brick kilns and domestic consumers in the Utter Pradesh, was estimated in consultation with the State Government at about 2.5 million tonnes. The total despatches during the period April to December, 1965 itself have been 113,230 wagons equivalent to 2.5 million tonnes.

Small Scale Industries in Rajasthan

2423. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 978 on the 19th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the team of officers of the National Small Industries Corporation who visited Rajasthan in connection with the implementation of some industrial schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir. The Report is being finalised by the National Small Industries Corporation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Railway Haspital at Gorakhpur

2424. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of patients who visit Railway Hospital at Gorakhpur North Eastern Railway daily; and

(b) the number of doctors posted and the beds provided in the said Hospital?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The average attendance at the outpatient department of the Railway Hospital Gorakhpur was 110 patients per day during the period February 1965 to January 1966.

(b) 25 doctors and 280 indoor beds have been provided in the said hospital

Quota of Tin and Cement for Punjab

2425. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government requested the Central Government to increase the present quota of tin and cement due to Emergency; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A special quota of 1,000 tonnes of cement was released to the Government of Punjab for the period October-December, 1965. The State Government's request for 30 tonnes of tin, however, could not be met.

Flag Station at Brahmpur station on the Rupar-Nangal Dam Section (Northern Railway)

2426. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to start a flag station at Brahmpur between Nangal Dam and Bhanupali on the Rupar-Nangal Dam Section;

(b) whether it is also a fact that security was deposited by some person and necessary stationery got printed; and

(c) if so, the delay in taking any decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) No. It was proposed in 1956 to open a contractor-operated train halt at Brahmpur between Nangal Dam and Bhanupali stations on Rupar—Nangal Dam section, but subsequently the proposal had to be dropped as Punjab Government did not agree to bear its share of cost for providing the halt.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

S.C. and S.T. Commissioner

2427. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) the places visited by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country statewise, during 1965-66; and

(b) the handicaps noticed by him among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and measures suggested by him to overcome them?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) A list showing the names of th places visited by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-5812/66].

(b) These tours are undertaken by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in order to enable him to prepare his annual reports which are placed before Parliament. The problems studied by him during these tours will be indicated by him in his annual Report for the year 1965-66 and no information about them is available with the Government at this stage.

Rourkela By-product Plant

2428. Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the progress of Rourkela's by-product plant;

(b) when the expansion programme is likely to be completed; and

(c) the total amount which is likely to be spent for the purpose and the details of the original estimate?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) to (c). The By-product Plant set up at the one million tonne stage has been functioning quite satisfactorily and is now being expanded as part of the Steel Plant's expansion to 1.8 million tonne steel ingot capacity. About 81 per cent of earth work, 94 per cent of concrete work and 46 per cent of equipment erection work had been completed upto end of January 1966. The expansion is expected to be completed by the middle of this year.

The total amount sanctioned for the expansion of the By-product plant is Rs. 37.526 millions against the original estimates of Rs. 34.439 millions. According to present estimates, the expenditure is not likely to exceed the sanctioned amount. The details of original estimate are:

Plant and equipment, including spares: Rs. 21.353 millions.
Other expenditure on erection, supervision, engineering, freight, cutoms, etc.: Rs. 13,086 millions.

The increase is mainly on account of customs and erection costs.

चलती मालगाड़ी से कपड़े की चोरी

2429. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1965 में कोटा और अलनिया रेलवे स्टेशनों (पश्चिम रेलवे) के बीच एक चलती मालगाड़ी से लगभग 20,000 रुपये मूल्य के कपड़े की गांठें चुरा ली गई थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) इस मामले में दो बाहरी आदमी गिरफ्तार किये गये थे। उनमें से एक को जमानत पर छोड़ा गया और दूसरे को 12-1-1966 को न्यायिक हिरासत में भेजा गया। मामले की अभी जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है।

National Small Industries Corporation

2430. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while opening the Second All-India Conference of the National Small Industries Corporation he warned the small scale industries not to expect large funds from Government but to find alternative means; and

(b) if so, the nature of alternative means suggested?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The former Minister of Industry wanted people to be more self-reliant rather than to be dependent on Government assistance. He preferred assistance to the small scale industries in the shape of machines and technical guidance over monetary assistance.

Accommodation for Enquiry Office at New Delhi Station

2431. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the office accommodation provided for the Enquiry Office clerks at New Delhi station is inadequate;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration to provide them better accommodation; and

(c) if so, when it will be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The plans are under preparation and their execution is expected to be taken up shortly.

Public Telephones in Enquiry Office at New Delhi Station

2432. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are only three public telephones in the Enquiry Office, New Delhi station; and

(b) if so, the arrangements being made to increase their numbers to avoid inconvenience to the public?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. However, in addition to these, two more telephone lines have been provided with effect from 12-3-1966, bringing the total number of telephone lines to five.

As a further facility for the public, all the five telephone lines are now provided with a common telephone number, viz. 46906.

Weighing Machines at Delhi and New Delhi Stations

2433. Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gulshan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the weighing machines at Delhi and New Delhi stations are very old, defective and give different weights on different occasions; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove their defects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) There are 35 weighing machines at Delhi and New Delhi stations. Some of them are old, but all the machines are kept in good working order. The older machines are also being progressively replaced.

(b) There is an organisation for attention and repairs to the machines by workshop staff as and when defects develop in service.

Closure of Textile Mills

2434. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's assessment of the loss sustained by the Textile Mills throughout the country during the year 1965 on account of strikes of textile workers in the mills;

(b) whether Government have ascertained the main reasons which led to the frequent strikes of textile workers;

(c) the number of textile mills closed during the year 1965 throughout the country; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by Government to ensure the proper working of the textile industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The loss in production calculated at the average production rate is 2.13 million kgs. of yarn or about 17.04 million meters of cloth. This is, however, a notinal figure, because actual production depends on a number of factors which connot be assessed properly in relation to mills which are closed.

(b) Labour relations in the textile industry fall within the purview of the State Governments. However, from the reports submitted by the mills to the Textile Commissioner it is observed that the reasons for labour strikes differed in individual cases but broadly included bonus and other wage disputes.

(c) 28 textile mills were closed for varying periods during 1965, 12 of which re-opened.

(d) (1) Investigations are instituted under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act in suitable cases, and on the basis of investigation reports action is taken where possible to reopen the closed mills by the appointment of Authorised Controllers.

(2) A decision has been taken to help the mills in suitable cases to get loans from Banks against Central and/or State Government guarantees.

(3) The Reserve Bank of India issued some instructions for financial accommodation to be given to mills facing financial difficulties due to accumulation of stocks of yarn and cloth.

(4) Where old unworkable mills are scrapped, licences for new mills at the same places or near-about are being granted to suitable parties recommended by the State Governments concerned.

Handloom Industries

2435. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether handloom industries in the country received subsidies from the Central Government during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). A statement showing the allocations of Outlays and Central assistance for State Plan Schemes for development of handloom industry during 1965-66 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* No. LT-5813/66]. Final allocations of Central assistance to States will depend upon the actual amounts spent by the States on the handloom industry during 1965-66; these will be known by the end of March, 1966.

Exports of Shoes

2436. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any decline at present in the production of shoes in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned during 1965-66 by the products of the footwear industries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Value of foreign exchange earned from exports of footwear during April-December, 1965 is Rs. 2.6 crores.

Import of Newsprint

2437. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of newsprint imported and produced in the country during 1965-66; and

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on the import of newsprint during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The quantity of newsprint imported during the year 1965-66 (upto November 1965) has been 53149 tonnes while the quantity produced in the country comes to 27555 tonnes from April 1965 to February 1966.

(b) The total value of newsprint imported during the year 1965-66 (Upto November, 1965) is Rs. 384.51 lakhs.

S.C. and S. T. Employees on South Eastern Railway

2438. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class III employees appointed on the South Eastern Railway during 1965-66; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates among them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 1505.

(b) 196 Scheduled Castes and 62 Scheduled Tribes.

Note: These represent figures for 9 months only as given by the Railway.

Pig-Iron for Industries

2439. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise requirement and availability of pig-iron for feeding the industries during 1965-66 so far; and

(b) if there is a gap, the steps taken to abridge the same?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). The total sponsored demands of pig iron amount to approximately 2 million tonnes. State-wise break-down of this is not readily available. This demand, however, seems to be over-estimated in as much as with a domestic production of about 1½ million tonnes and imports of approximately 100.000 tonnes, it has been found that there has been some difficulty in disposing of the available pig iron. Therefore, no difficulty is anticipated in meeting the requirements of the foundries for pig iron during 1965-66 or 1966-67.

Colonies for S.C. and S.T. in Rajasthan

2440. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Social Welfare** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of colonies for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in Rajasthan during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Small Scale Industries in Orissa

2441. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of assistance given by the Small Scale Industries Service Institutes to the Small Scale Industries in Orissa during 1965-66; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The Central Small Industries Organisation through the Small Industries Service Institute in Cuttack and the Extension Centres within its jurisdiction has been rendering all possible assistance for the promotion and development of Small Scale Industries in the State of Orissa which *inter-alia* includes:—

1. Technical advice on the use of modern and appropriate technical processes.
2. Preparation of model schemes, designs, drawings and technical bulletins.
3. Conducting economic investigations suggesting the potential of development of various small industries.
4. Conducting Management Appreciation Courses and also specialist courses on subjects like Production Management, Financial Accounting, Cost Control and Marketing Management.
5. Conducting training courses on various technical trades such as machine shop practice, tool room practice, fitting, blacksmithy, carpentry and die and tool making etc.
6. Providing economic information service on promising lines of production.

7. Enlistment of Small Scale Units for participation in Government Stores Purchase Programme.

The Industrial Extension Service provided by the Small Industries Service Institute, Cuttack and its Extension Centres covers a wide range of enquiries from private individuals as well as Government Departments relating to:—

1. Availability and use of appropriate raw materials.
2. Supply of printed schemes and project reports on various technical processes; and
3. Providing common facility services on nominal charges through workshops and extension centres for such processes and operations which are not within the means of the small scale units.

Providing basic information to State Governments and financing institutions to help them assess needs of the small industries sector, export promotion and assistance for rural industrial development are some of the other important activities of the Institute.

(b) The details of the assistance rendered and work done are given below:—

I. Technical assistance rendered during 1965—66 (upto 24-2-66):—

1. No. of parties contacted including visits paid by the officers of the Institute to render on the spot advice	2781
2. No. of parties given purely technical advice	814
3. No. of parties given information to start new industries	654
4. No. of demonstrations given (other than mobile workshops)	57
5. No. of parties given other assistance	1347

II. Mobile Workshops, (upto 24-2-66).

1. No. of demonstrations held	55
2. No. of artisans trained	368

III. Activities of the Workshops:

1. No. of parties who were actually assisted in Job Work	232

IV. Enlistment under Govt. Stores purchase programme : (upto October, 1965)

1. No. of units registered with NSIC on the recommendations of the SISI	36

V. Training (upto 24-2-66):

1. No. of persons trained in Industrial Management Training Courses	74
2. No. of persons trained in other Technical Trades	20

VI. Publication:

1. No. of Schemes prepared	2

Small Scale Industries in Orissa

2442. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan was granted to Orissa for the development of small scale industries in that State during 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Lumpsum loans are given by the Central Government to the State Governments for utilising for their schemes, namely, advancing of loans to Small Scale Units under State Aid to Industries Act, Industrial Cooperatives, Common Service facility Centres/Workshops, Production Centres. The Central Assistance, according to the existing procedure for the above mentioned schemes is sanctioned at the end of the financial year on the basis of the annual statement of actual expenditure for the first three quarters and the anticipated expenditure for the fourth quarter.

The State Governments meet their expenditure out of the 'Ways and Means Advances' placed at their disposal by the Ministry of Finance. A provisional allocation of Central Assistance of Rs. 16.60 lakhs as loan for the development of Small Scale Industries for the Government of Orissa has been made for the year 1965-66.

Demands from Orissa for various Grades of Coal

2443. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the demand received from the Orissa State for various grades of coal during 1965-66 so far; and

(b) the extent to which the demand was met?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) The demand for selected grades and Grade I coal and hard coke by the Orissa State during the year 1965-66 has been on the average 416 wagons per month. Figures relating to the demand for Grade II and Grade III coal and soft coke which are de-controlled varieties obtained directly by the consumers from the producers, are not available.

(b) The demand for coal, soft coke and behive hard coke has been fully met. The availability of by-product hard coke is limited. The State's quota was maintained at 11 wagons per month throughout, but additional supplies were made as and when surplus stock became available.

Rupee Payment System

2444. Shri Badshah Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state the names of the countries where rupee payment system is acceptable?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Bilateral Trade Agreements which provide for payments in Indian Rupees have been concluded with the following countries.—

1. Bulgaria.
2. Czechoslovakia.
3. Hungary.
4. Poland.
5. Rumania.
6. U.S.S.R.
7. Yugoslavia.
8. North Vietnam.

Ferozepore Railway Division

2445. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ferozepore Railway Division covering the entire border in North Punjab with West Pakistan which was the scene of the most hectic activity in the grim September month last year, has resumed normal transportation; and

(b) if so, since when?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The normal passenger train services on the various sections of the Ferozepore Division which were cancelled during the last conflict with Pakistan, have been restored except between Valtoha and Khem Karan and Nos. 77 Up/78 Dn Amritsar-Lahore Expresses from the dates as indicated below:—

Section	Date normal running restored.
Jullundur City-Hoshiarpur .	1-10-65
Ferozepore-Fazilka . . .	2-10-65
Amritsar-Dera Baba Nanak .	6-10-65
Batala-Qadian . . .	6-10-65
Pathankot-Madhopur Punjab .	6-10-65
Jullundur-Nawashahr-Jaijon Doaba	6-10-65

Section	Date normal running restored
Ludhiana-Lohian Khas . .	6-10-65
Jullundur-Nakodar .	6-10-65
Amritsar-Ludhiana .	7-10-65
Ludhiana-Jakhal-Hissar .	7-10-65
Bhatinda-Hindumalkote .	7-10-65
Ferozepore-Bhatinda .	9-10-65
Ferozepore-Jullundur City	9-10-65
Ferozepore-Ludhiana . .	9-10-65
Amritsar-Batala-Pathankot .	19-10-65
Jullundur-Mukerian-Pathankot .	19-10-65
Amritsar-Khem Karan (upto Valtoha only) . . .	1-10-65
Amritsar-Atari (except 77 Up/78 Dn. Amritsar-Lahore Expresses still remaining suspended)	1-10-65

The running of trains between Valtoha and Khem Karan is expected to be resumed shortly.

Manufacture of Pressure Vessels

2446. Shri D. D. Puri: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evaluated the requirements and manufacturing capacity for pressure vessels in the country; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The requirements of pressure vessels, columns and similar apparatus for chemical, petroleum and allied industries as well as sections of steel plants have been estimated by Working Groups formed for the purpose. The estimated demand for this type of equipment is assessed at about 46,000 tons per year.

Quarters for Durgapur Steel Plant Workers

2447. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of **Iron and Steel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the absence of suitable quarters, many thousands of people employed in Durgapur Steel Works have to come every day from neighbouring districts by swimming the river Damodar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to mitigate the suffering of these people?

The Minister of Iron and Steel (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

निर्यात किये जाने वाले माल का निरीक्षण

2448. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने निर्यात किये जाने वाले माल का निरीक्षण करने के लिये पांच शहरों में संस्थाएं स्थापित की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है और उन शहरों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या कोई अतिरिक्त संस्थायें स्थापित करने का भी विचार है; और

(घ) कौन सा प्राधिकार उन संस्थाओं पर नियन्त्रण रखेगा?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) किस्म नियन्त्रण तथा निर्यात योग्य वस्तुओं के निरीक्षण के लिये, जैसा कि समय समय पर भारत सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जा सकता है, 1 फरवरी, 1966 से भारत सरकार ने पांच निर्यात

निरीक्षण अभिकरणों की स्थापना की है। ये अभिकरण निर्यात (किस्म नियन्त्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 7 के अधीन स्थापित किए गए हैं और ये मद्रास, कोचीन, बम्बई, तथा कलकत्ता तथा दिल्ली में स्थित हैं। ये अभिकरण प्रत्येक के सामने नीचे दिखाए गए राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों में काम करेंगे :

अभिकरण का नाम	राज्य/संघीय क्षेत्र
१. निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण, कोचीन	केरल तथा मैसूर
२. निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण, मद्रास	आन्ध्र तथा मद्रास
३. निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण, कलकत्ता	असम, बिहार, मणिपुर, नागालैण्ड, नेफा, उड़ीसा, त्रिपुरा तथा पश्चिमी बंगाल।
४. निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण, बम्बई	गुजरात, गोवा तथा महाराष्ट्र।
५. निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण, दिल्ली	दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश।

ये अभिकरण अन्य मौजूदा निरीक्षण अभिकरणों के कार्य की अनुपूर्ति के लिए स्थापित किए गए है।

(ग) इस समय अतिरिक्त निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण स्थापित करने का कोई सुझाव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(घ) ये निर्यात निरीक्षण अभिकरण निर्यात (किस्म नियन्त्रण तथा निरीक्षण) अधिनियम १९६३ की धारा ३ के अनुसार स्थापित की गई निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् के प्रशासकीय तथा तकनीकी नियन्त्रण में काम करते हैं।

Trade Delegations

2449. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign trade delegations that visited India and the number of Indian trade delegations which went abroad during the last three months; and

(b) the names of countries with whom trade agreements have been entered into during 1965-66?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Foreign trade delegations 8 Nos.

Indian trade delegation 1 No.

(b) Trade agreements/Arrangements were concluded with Ceylon, Uganda, Tanzania and Sudan.

Train Examiners and Fitters

2450. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the lowest grade TXRs and Fitters were given the same pay scale by the First Pay Commission;

(b) when were the lowest grade TXRs raised to the level of highly skilled workers;

(c) whether it is a fact that Fitters actually examine the trains and rectify the defects and certificates are issued by TSRs when they give their fitness report; and

(d) why the Fitters are not categorised also as highly skilled personnel?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(a) Yes.

(b) In July, 1948.

(c) It is only TXRs who are competent and authorised to examine trains and certify them as fit for running. Fitters only carry out repairs as directed by the TXRs.

(d) The duties of Fitters attached to Train Examination gangs are not of a highly skilled nature.

Posting of Officers in the Railway Board's office

2451. Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the period of tenure for posting of Railway Officers in the Railway Board's office;

(b) the number of cases in which this time limit has been exceeded, the number of years extended together with the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to adhere to this time-limit strictly in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Only the posts of Members/Additional Members, Railway Board are tenure posts, the period of tenure being 5 years. The posts of Directors/Joint Directors, Railway Board, though they are not tenure posts are to be held by individual officers for a period of 4 years each. These periods may be extended or reduced in the administrative interest.

(b Of the Members/Additional Members, Railway Board, the tenure of one i.e. present Chairman, which expired on 26-10-1964 AN, has been extended. consequent on his being granted extension of service in the public interest. One Director has been retained for more than 8 years and 2 others for more than 4 years. 3 Joint Directors have been retained for more than 4 years and another for more than 5 years. All these officers have been retained in the administrative interest.

(c) Individual cases of retention of officers beyond the normal periods in public or administrative interest are decided on merits.

Price of Cars

2452. Shri Surya Prasad:
Shri Ram Sewak:

Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Premier Automobiles (P) Ltd., Bombay, has increased the price of Fiat Car nearly by Rs. 1,500 during the period of six months (from Febuary, 1965 to September, 1965); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). During the period from 1-2-1965 to 30-9-1965, M/s. Premier Automobiles Limited, Bombay were permitted to increase the ex-factory retail selling price of Fiat Car by Rs. 1249. The price increases allowed were on account of increase in (i) the customs/excise duties, (ii) the value of imported components, (iii) the prices of tyres and tubes, and (iv) the cost of indigenous components, substituted for imported ones.

ECAFE Meeting in New Delhi

2453. Shri Narayan Reddy:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the ECAFE is being held in Delhi soon;

(b) if so, when and the number of Afro-Asian countries invited and those which have agreed to attend the meeting; and

(c) the agenda of the meeting?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Session will be held from the 22nd March to the 4th April, 1966. A list of countries likely to participate in this Session is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See* No. LT-5814/66]. Invitations are extended by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Bangkok (Thailand). So far only 27 countries have intimated about their participation.

(c) A copy of the provisional Aganda for the Session is also attached with the list.

निर्मली स्टेशन पर बिजली

2454. **श्री लहटन चौधरी :**
श्री यमुना प्रताद मंडल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के सहरसा जिले में निर्मली रेलवे स्टेशन पर बिजली नहीं लगाई गई है जबकि निर्मली बाजार में बहुत पहले बिजली लगाई जा चुकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार स्टेशन पर बिजली लगाने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्टेशन पर सामान लाने-ले जाने के लिए एक रास्ता बनाने की योजना बहुत दिन से अनिर्णीत पड़ी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस रास्ते के बनाने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं और क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ने हाल के अपने दौरे के समय आश्वासन दिया था कि यह काम मार्च तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). निर्मली स्टेशन पर 1965-66 में बिजली लगाने का कार्यक्रम रखा गया था । बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से बिजली का कनेक्शन लेने से सम्बन्धित खर्च का अनुमान फरवरी, 1966 में मिला है । आशा है, अनुमान का सत्यापन कर लेने के बाद बिजली लगाने का काम हाथ में ले लिया जायेगा ।

(ग) और (घ). शायद माननीय सदस्य का आशय निर्मली स्टेशन के मालगोदाम तक एक पहुंच-मार्ग बनाने से है । यह काम शुरू किया जा चुका है और आशा है, जल्द ही पूरा हो जायेगा ।

South-Central Railway Zone

2455. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 301 on the 5th March, 1965 and state the further progress made in the construction of offices, bifurcation and constitution of the South-Central Zone at Secunderabad?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Work on provision of office and residential accommodation for the headquarter of the zone is in progress and it is expected that the necessary accommodation for a nucleus organisation will become available in another 6 months.

As was stated on 5-3-65, the least dislocation only has to be caused in forming the new zone and to this end all necessary details are being worked out, including staff distribution.

Godhra-Lunavada Section (Western Railway)

2456. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to dismantle the Godhra-Lunavada section of the Western Railway;

(b) if so, whether the possibility of extending this railway to Santrampur, Banswara and Pratapgarh has been considered; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) and (b). No.

(c) It is the policy of Government not to construct any more M.G. lines.

Jhansi-Sawai Madhopur Railway Line

2457. **Shri Parashar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to connect Jhansi Railway station on the Central Railway with Sawai Madho-

pur on the Western Railway by a Railway line;

(b) whether Government also propose to connect Gwalior station on the Central Railway with Guna station on the Western Railway; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) (b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Electric Train between Bangalore and Mysore

2458. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) for how long the proposal for running Electric Trains between Bangalore and Mysore has been pending; and

(b) whether the State Government is repeatedly urging for the execution of the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry (Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) A proposal for electrification of the Bangalore-Mysore section was considered by the Mysore Government in 1947 prior to the integration of the ex-Mysore State Railway and was dropped. On subsequent investigations it is seen that the scheme is not justified.

(b) No.

देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में जोड़ी जाने वाली बोगी

2459. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बड़े :
श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहरादून एक्सप्रेस में जोड़ी जाने वाली बोगी में, जिसमें 40 बैठने के लिए सीटें हैं तथा 32 रिजर्व की जाने वाली सीटों के लिए सीटें हैं, न तो खिड़कियों में लोहे की छड़ें हैं और न ही चटखनियां ही लगी हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यात्री खिड़की और दरवाजों में से बिस्तर फेंक कर डिब्बे में भीड़ कर देते हैं जिसके कारण अन्य यात्रियों को असुविधा होती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) डिब्बे के आधे भाग में अर्थात् शयन कक्ष की खिड़कियों में छड़ें और दरवाजों में चटखनी लगी हैं। डिब्बे के दूसरे आधे भाग में, जिसमें केवल बैठने की जगह है, ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(ख) इस तरह की शिकायतें मिली हैं।

(ग) जहां तक बैठने के कक्ष का सम्बन्ध है, यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया जाता है कि प्रस्थान के स्टेशन पर उसमें अधिक भीड़ न हो जाय। लेकिन, रास्ते में कई बार भीड़ हो जाती है। स्टेशनों पर सामान्यतः टिकटों की जांच करने वाले कर्मचारियों से आशा की जाती है कि भीड़ को रोकने के लिए वे कार्रवाई करें। रेलों को कहा जा रहा है कि इस सम्बन्ध में रोकथाम के काम को तेज करें।

पश्चिम रेलवे के रींगस और नागदा स्टेशनों पर शेड

2460. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बड़े :
श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में रींगस और आबू रोड रेलवे स्टेशनों को

मध्य प्रदेश में नागदा रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिए कोई शेड नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन रेलवे स्टेशनों के चारों तरफ से खुले होने के कारण चीलें झपट कर यात्रियों के हाथ से खाने की चीजें छीन कर ले जाती हैं और इस प्रकार प्रत्येक यात्री को असुविधा होती है तथा कभी-कभी उनके पंजों से यात्री भी घायल हो जाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इन स्टेशनों पर कब शेडों की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । इन स्टेशनों पर यात्री शेड उपलब्ध हैं, जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

रींगस : द्वीप प्लेटफार्म पर 700 फुट लम्बा शेड । 136 फुट लम्बा तीसरे दर्जे का एक प्रतीक्षालय ।

आबूरोड : मुख्य प्लेटफार्म पर 500 फुट लम्बा शेड । दो प्रतीक्षालय (82′—6″ × 35′—8″ और 60′ × 24′—8″ ।

नागदा : डाउन प्लेटफार्म पर 200 फुट लम्बा शेड । डाउन प्लेटफार्म पर 100 फुट लम्बा शेड । अप प्लेटफार्म पर 100 फुट लम्बा शेड । 60′ × 20′ का प्रतीक्षालय ।

(ख) ऐसी कोई घटना नोटिस में नहीं आयी है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता, सिवाय इसके कि नागदा में उज्जैन दिशा वाले प्लेटफार्म पर एक 100 फुट लम्बा शेड बनाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है और आबूरोड स्टेशन के यार्ड में परिवर्तन के काम के अंग के रूप में 400 फुट लम्बी छत वाला एक द्वीप प्लेटफार्म बनाने का विचार है ।

Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi

2461. Shri Rameshekhar Prasad Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the original agreement with the Owners of Industrial Sheds in the Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi, on additions/alterations are permissible in the sheds;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that there are no office or godown facilities due to which owners are being put to lot of hardship and financial loss;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some units have constructed unauthorised offices and/or godowns in their sheds to obviate the above mentioned difficulties; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to provide or allow the owners to have the office and godown facilities at the Industrial Units?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). The lessees of the Industrial sheds in Badli Industrial Estate can make additions/alterations with the prior written consent of the Delhi Administration. No application for such alterations/additions has been received so far.

(c) One unit has made some addition without the prior consent of the Delhi Administration. It has submitted the plan of the additions made and opinion of the P.WfD. is being sought as to whether these additions can be allowed or not. After the opinion of the P.W.D. is received, it will be considered whether the additions can be kept after the payment of some penalty or should be demolished.

(d) No such proposal under consideration at present.

Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi

2462. Shri Rameshekhar Prasad Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the owners of Industrial Sheds in Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi have approached the Delhi Administration for the repair of their Sheds whose walls have dilapidated and roofs have started leaking in the rainy season resulting into much loss of material and labour; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take for the repair of these sheds?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi

2463. Shri Rameshekhar Prasad Singh: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Rules of the State Government, it is not permissible for the owners of the Industrial Sheds in Badli Industrial Estate, Delhi to sublet the sheds or mortgage the same partially or wholly;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that some units have already sublet their premises with the result that two separate units are operating in one shed; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) The lessees of the Badli Industrial Sheds cannot sublet the sheds without the prior written consent of the Delhi Administration.

(b) One unit is reported to have sublet a portion of the land leased out to it recently.

(c) The explanation of the unit has been called for. Further action will be taken on receipt of the explanation.

Cement Factory in M.P.

2464. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening a cement factory in Keslur in Bastar district (M.P.) in the near future; and

(b) if so, when it will be established?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). A letter of intent has been granted to the Cement Corporation of India Limited for the setting up of a cement plant at Nangalsar near Jagdalpur, Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh with an annual installed capacity of 1 million tonnes. The scheme is in a preliminary stage of implementation.

कस्तूरबा न्यास द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली संस्थाओं को अनुदान

2465. श्री रतन लाल : क्या समाज-कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कस्तूरबा न्यास द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में चलाई जाने वाली संस्थाओं को पिछले दो वर्षों में कोई अनुदान दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान में किन संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिया गया और प्रत्येक अनुदान की राशि कितनी थी तथा जिन कार्यों के लिये अनुदान दिया गया उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

समाज-कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी, हां । जम्मू तथा कश्मीर, नेफा, नागालैंड, मनिपुर, त्रिपुरा, गोआ, पांडिचेरी तथा अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपों को छोड़कर अन्य सभी राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कस्तूरबा न्यास के एककों को अनुदान दिये जाते हैं ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT—5815/66]

अनुसूचित आदिम जाति विकास खण्ड

2466. **श्री रतन लाल :** क्या समाज-कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी योजना अवधि में देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने अनुसूचित आदिम जाति विकास खंड खोले गये हैं और चौथी योजना अवधि के प्रथम वर्ष में राज्यवार ऐसे कितने खंड खोलने का विचार है; और

(ख) अब तक राजस्थान में जिलावार कुल कितने अनुसूचित जाति विकास खंड खोले गये हैं ?

समाज-कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती एम० चन्नशेखर): (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या LT—5816/66]

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी गई है :

जिले का नाम	खण्डों की संख्या
1. बांसवारा	5
2. उदयपुर	4
3. डुंगरपुर	4
4. चित्तौड़ गढ़	1
जोड़	14

Mineral Deposits in South Arcot District

2467. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of **Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of Zinc-Copper deposits in the South Arcot District of Madras State; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to exploit the mineral resources in that region to the benefit of the country?

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed investigations, including by drilling, of the copper, lead and zinc deposits of Mamandur area in South Arcot District were conducted by the Geological Survey of India during 1958-1963. The investigations and drilling operations proved the existence of the mineralisation for a length of about 760 meters. The deposits are small and not of sufficient importance to be taken up in the public sector. However, with a view to encourage their exploitation, offers for development of the deposits have been invited from interested parties. The State Government have reported having received offers from a number of private parties, including foreign firms, for technical advice and collaboration. Some parties have also indicated their interest to the Central Government. Further action to be taken in the matter is being examined.

रात्रि में ड्यूटी

2468. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली मुख्य स्टेशन पर उत्तर रेलवे के मैकेनिकल कर्मचारियों को एक बार नियमित रूप से तीन महीने के लिए रात्रि की ड्यूटी पर लगाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इससे पहले एक बार में उनकी केवल एक सप्ताह के लिए रात्रि की ड्यूटी लगाई जाती थी;

(ग) क्या इसी प्रकार की तीन महीने जितनी लम्बी अवधि के लिए कर्मचारियों की रात्रि ड्यूटी किसी अन्य डिवीजन में लगाई गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो दिल्ली मुख्य स्टेशन में इतनी लम्बी अवधि के लिए कर्मचारियों की रात्रि ड्यूटी लगाने के क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) जी हां, जहां तक

सवारी और माल डिब्बा विभाग के कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). यह देखा गया कि गैंग को हर सप्ताह बदल देने से रेकों का अनुरक्षण ठीक प्रकार नहीं हो पाता । हवड़ा में, अनुरक्षण के लिए एक गैंग को अधिक समय तक वही रेक अलाट करने की जो प्रथा है उसका अच्छा परिणाम निकला है । तदनुसार दिल्ली स्टेशन पर गैंग को 3 महीने बाद ही बदलने की वर्तमान प्रणाली अपनायी गयी है ।

लखीमपुर खेरी स्टेशन पर चाय की दुकानें

2469. **श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ–बरेली लाइन के लखीमपुर खेरी रेलवे स्टेशन पर चाय की दो दुकानों में से एक दुकान बन्द कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे अधिकारियों को इस मामले के बारे में कोई शिकायत मिली है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख). लखीमपुर खेरी स्टेशन पर चाय, नमकीन और खाने की दूसरी चीजों की बिक्री के लिए दो दुकानें हैं, जो अलग-अलग ठेकेदारों द्वारा चलायी जा रही हैं । जब अक्टूबर, 1964 में इन ठेकेदारों के ठेकों के नवीकरण का समय आया, तो रेलवे ने उन सामानों की पुनरीक्षा की जिनकी बिक्री के लिए उन्हें अनुमति दी गयी थी । पुनरीक्षा के बाद एक दुकान पर चाय और बिस्कुट बेचने की अनुमति दी गयी, जब कि दूसरे ठेकेदार को चाय और बिस्कुट को छोड़ कर काफी तथा उन सभी सामानों को बेचने की अनुमति दी गयी, जिन्हें बेचने की अनुमति उसे पहले प्राप्त थी ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

लखनऊ स्टेशन आरक्षण क्लर्क

2470. **श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1963 में उत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ स्टेशन पर कितने आरक्षण क्लर्क थे।

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रथम श्रेणी के डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या में 1963 से वृद्धि हो गई है ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या आरक्षण क्लर्कों की संख्या में भी उसी अनुपात से वृद्धि हो गई है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क)

1-4-1963 को	. 17
1-8-1963 को	. 21
21-12-1963 को	. 25

(ख) रेलवे के आंकड़ों का संकलन अलग अलग राज्यों के अनुसार नहीं किया जाता । फिर भी, यातायात के सामान्य रुख को देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि उस क्षेत्र में पहले दर्जे के यात्रियों की संख्या में बढ़ती हुई है लेकिन वस्तुतः लखनऊ स्टेशन पर कोई बढ़ती नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) और (घ). जहां तक लखनऊ का सम्बन्ध है, सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पानीपत स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पुल

2471. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पानीपत रेलवे स्टेशन पर जींद ब्रांच लाइन पर कोई भी ऊपरी पुल नहीं है जिसके कारण माडल टाउन में रहने वाले लोगों को बहुत अधिक असुविधा होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां कोई ऊपरी पुल बनाने का विचार है विशेषकर इस बात को देखते हुए कि लोगों को पानीपत चीनी मिल तथा न्यायालयों में काम पर जाने के लिये, जो कि पानीपत स्टेशन के पश्चिम में है, खड़ी हुई गाड़ियों के बीच से गुजर कर जाना पड़ता है जिसके कारण प्रतिवर्ष मृत्यु की बहुत घटनायें होती रहती हैं; और

(ग) यदि वहां कोई पुल नहीं बनाया जाना है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां, पानीपत रेलवे स्टेशन के दूसरी तरफ माडल टाउन के बाशिन्दों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए मुख्य प्लेटफार्म और द्वीप प्लेटफार्म को मिलाने वाले वर्तमान ऊपरी पैदलपथ को बढ़ाने का विचार है

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता

रोहतक से पानीपत तक रेलगाड़ी

2472. **श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उस गाड़ी को जो पहिले रोहतक से पानीपत तक चलती थी और अब केवल रोहतक से गोहाना तक चल रही है फिर से पानीपत तक चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता

(ग) इस समय गोहाना और पानीपत के बीच कोई रेल सम्पर्क नहीं है रोहतक–गोहाना–पानीपत रेलवे लाइन जो कि दूसरे महायुद्ध के दौरान उखाड़ दी गयी थी 1959 में रोहतक–गोहाना खण्ड के फिर से खुल जाने से आंशिक रूप से चालू हो गयी है इस क्षेत्र में रेल यातायात इतना नहीं है कि उसके लिए गोहाना–पानीपत रेलवे लाइन को फिर से बनाने का औचित्य हो

Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals

2473. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Supply and Technical Development** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the report of the Study Team on the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals which was laid on the Table of the House on the 25th February, 1966 has been fully accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the recommendations?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Social Welfare (Shri K. Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). The report is still under the consideration of Government.

Decontrol of Cement

2474. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of **Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an assessment has been made about the success of decontrol

of cement in respect of price and distribution since the 1st January, 1966; and

(b) if so, what is Government's assessment in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri D. Sanjivayya): (a) and (b). Government is watching the working of the scheme of decontrol of cement and since only two months have elapsed it is too early to come to an assessment. So far no complaint has been received.

Leipzig Spring Fair

2475. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to participate in the Leipzig Spring Fair to be held in March, 1966; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Indian exhibits therein?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, Bombay has organised India's participation in the Leipzig Spring Fair, 1966.

(b) A wide range of India's exportable merchandise highlighting Engineering goods, Electrical fittings and accessories, Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Toileteries, Textiles, Plastic goods, Sports goods, Leather goods, Canned foods, Tea, Coffee, spices, Cigarettes, Coir and Jute goods, Books and Publications, Handicrafts etc. have been displayed in the Indian Pavilion at the Leipzig Fair.

Imports of Books

2476. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the book-sellers of Delhi have submitted a Memorandum to Government for rationalisation of the rules for import of books;

(b) if so, the precise demands of the book-sellers; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands were:—

(i) Supplementary licences for books for 1965-66 should be issued immediately.

(ii) Actual users licences for Books if issued should be chanelled through the established importers.

(iii) The import licences for Books for 1966-67 should be issued in early April, 1966 and in a liberal manner as well as supplementary licences for 1966-67.

(c) The policy has been reviewed and an additional allocation of foreign exchange of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made out of which Rs. 15 lakhs have been set apart for import of books required by Universities, Libraries, Technical and Educational Institutions etc. The balance amount of Rs. 35 lakhs will be utilized by Established Importers for import of standard technical books, permissible magazines and journals for which supplementary licences are being issued.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CANCELLATION OF ALL THE FLIGHTS OF AIR INDIA

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibasagar): I call the attention of the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported cancellation of all the flights of Air India owing to the strike notice served by the Indian Flight Navigators' Guild."

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I would like to have a little time to collect the information.

Mr. Speaker: By what time would he be ready?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Any time in the afternoon between 3 and 4 P.M., whenever you fix up.

Mr. Speaker: At 4. P.M.?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): At 5 P.M.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have got a Calling Attention Notice at five O'Clock in the other House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At 4.30 P.M.?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Four O'Clock would be better.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; it will be taken up at Four O'Clock.

Now we take up the privilege motion given by Mr. Maurya.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): I have given a Calling Attention Notice. I have not been informed as to what has been done about it.

Mr. Speaker: Many members have given. I am not taking them up.

12.12 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

एक माननीय सदस्य : मैंने भी एक एटेन्शन नोटिस दिया था, महाराष्ट्र में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नामंजूर हो गया है, अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : मैं आपका बड़ा हार्दिक आभारी हूं, श्रीमन् । इस सदन में कल कुछ ऐसी घटनायें घटी हैं कि जिनके कारण चार साल में जो मेरे साथ नहीं हुआ, वह हो गया । जो कुछ हुआ उसका मुझे कुछ नहीं है, लेकिन मुझे तो कल खाना भी अच्छा नहीं लगा । मैं उन लोगों में नहीं जो निकाले जायें और खुश हों । मेरे साथ जो हुआ, उसका कारण यह था कि मैं हिन्दी में बोल रहा था और वह हिन्दी ज्यादा साफ नहीं रही होगी किन्हीं व्यक्तियों के लिये ।

श्रीमन्, खबरों में हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज ने कल शाम को भी छापा और आज सुबह भी मुझे देखने को मिला जो छपा है वह इस सदन की कार्यवाही के सिलसिले में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता बिल्कुल झूठ छपा है और उन्होंने इस तरह से छापा है—

"Mr. Jaipal Singh (Ind.) brought to the notice of the Chair the 'serious allegations' Mr. Maurya had made. He said Mr. Maurya had alleged that members took money for tabling questions."

आगे उन्होंने कहा है—

"Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad stood up to make a 'submission' and Mr. Maurya said that if the Chair allowed Mr. Azad to speak, he too should be given a chance. He remarked that some members took money to put questions."

यह खबर छपी है । अब जो सदन की कार्यवाही है वह भी आपके सामने है । यहां इस प्रकार श्री जयपाल सिंह ने एक आपत्ति उठाई थी —

"Shri Jaipal Singh: Perhaps you did not hear the charges the made—and if you do not mind, I may repeat them."

"Shri Maurya: Let me repeat."

"Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Member has to substantiate them or the consequences follow, because the charges have been that questions are put or tabled here, well—there is a revenue on that,—(*Interruption*)".

"Some hon. Members *rose*—"

[श्री मौर्य]

"Shri Maurya: No. Let me tell you what I said:"

I definitely said "No".

"...if you do not understand, you must please try to understand."

"मैंने इल्जाम लगाया है कि यहां पर सप्लीमेंटरी क्यों आते हैं। इसके तीन कारण हैं। पहला तो यह है कि जो सवाल होता है, उसका जो उत्तर आना चाहिये मंत्री महोदय उस प्रकार का नहीं देते हैं। उसमें बहुत सी खराबी रह जाती है। बहुत से सत्यों को छिपाया जाता है, इसलिए सप्लीमेंटरी आते हैं।

दूसरा यह है कि बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण सवाल यहां पर दिये जाते हैं लेकिन मशीनरी में कुछ ऐसी खराबी है कि वे सवाल यहां पर या तो सब से पीछे रखे जाते हैं या उनको स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता है।

तीसरे इस देश में कुछ ऐसे प्रमुख व्यक्ति है"

इसके ऊपर आपत्ति है, श्रीमन्

"और मशीनरी है जो सवाल तैयार करती है और वह लोक सभा के और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों से कुछ पैसे लेकर उनको मुहया करती है, सवाल देती है। उसके बारे में पत्र मेरे पास भी आए हैं। यह मैंने कहा है।"

श्रीमन्, परेशानी यह आ जाती है कि हम कहते हैं, हिन्दी में और बहुत से सुनने वाले और विशेषकर ये अखबार वाले अंग्रेजी में नोट करते हैं। हिन्दी में मेरी स्पीड बहुत ज्यादा है और अंग्रेजी में बोलूं तो भी ये नोट नहीं कर सकते हैं और गलत-बयानी करते हैं। इस पर रोक थाम होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ठीक है। इन्होंने अपनी स्पीच में कहा था कि मेम्बरों से रुपये लिये जाते हैं, ऐसी कोई मशीनरी है। इसकी बाबत मैं समझता हूं कि जो शिकायत है उसको हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज को भेज कर दरयाफ्त करूंगा, उन से जवाब ले लूंगा, उसके बाद इस पर गौर करूंगा। मगर जो आपने इल्जाम लगाया है वह आपको सब्सटन्शियेट करना होगा। आपने कहा है कि आपके सवाल पीछे रखे जाते हैं या कर दिये जाते हैं, यह रिफ्लेक्शन मेरे आफिस पर है। आपने जो कहा है, जो सबूत आपके पास हों वह लिख कर मझे भेज दें।

श्री मौर्य : तीस सवाल चार सालों में भेजे, तीसों सवाल रिजेक्ट हो गये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह ले आइये मेरे पास।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The more important part of it which brings Parliament into ridicule is that Members pay money to a certain machinery and get the questions....

Mr. Speaker: He will substantiate it and send me those answers.

Shri Hem Barua: But you have concentrated your attention only on the second one and not on the first one.

Mr. Speaker: On all the charges that he has made.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब यह प्रश्न आये तो आप प्रोसीडिंग्ज में जो इन्होंने पहले कहा है, वह देखिये। इस प्रश्न पर जब जयपाल सिंह जी ने विरोध किया तब उन्होंने इस प्रकार से कहना शुरू किया हम लोग यहां बगल में बैठे थे उस वक्त सदन में बहुत हल्ला हो रहा था, इन्होंने कहा था कि पैसे लिये जाते हैं, मशीनरी ऐसी है जो नहीं सुनती है इन्होंने कहा था कि हम बतलायेंगे कि किस तरह से और कौन मशीनरी है कौन स्वीकार करते हैं, किस तरह से सवाल

आते हैं और किस तरह से महत्वपूर्ण सवालों को पीछे डाल दिया जाता है और कुछ प्रमुख व्यक्ति है जो पैसा चार्ज करते हैं। यह सब लोक सभा की कार्यवाही में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने मुझे कहा है और मुझे भी यह ख्याल है कि यह कोई आर्गेनाइजेशन है, जिन्होंने नोटिस सब मेम्बरों को दिया था, जिसमें कहा गया था कि वह सवाल तैयार करेंगे और पेमेंट लेंगे।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : यह ठीक है और मेरे पास भी है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : वह कह रहे थे कि वह एक मशीनरी है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मगर जो आपने एलीगेशन्ज लगाये है, उनको लिख कर सब्सटेन्शियेट करना होगा ।

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export of Gum Karaya (Inspection) Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. SO. 358 in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1966;

(ii) The Export of Pesticides (Inspection) Rules, 1965 published in Notification No. SO. 431 in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1966;

(iii) The Export of Organic Chemicals (Inspection) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. SO. 481 in Gazette of India the 9th February, 1966;

(iv) The Export of Paints and Allied Products (Inspection) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. SO. 484 in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1966;

(v) The Export of Rubber Houses (Inspection) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. SO. 497 in Gazette of fIndia dated the 14th February, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5804/66].

HALF-YEARLY REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF COIR BOARD CENTRAL SILK BOARD (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

Shri Shafi Qureshi: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(1) Half-yearly report on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953 for the period from the 1st April, 1965 to 30th September, 1965, under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953;

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5805/66].

(2) The Central Silk Board (Second Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. GSR. 285 in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1966 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5806/66].

12.19 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Forty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed in the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1963-64.

12.19-1/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SIXTEENTH TO TWENTIETH REPORTS

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(i) Sixteenth Report on the Travancore Titanium Products Limited, Trivandrum;

(ii) Seventeenth Report on the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals Limited, Udyogamandal;

(iii) Eighteenth Report on the Plantation Corporation of Kerala Limited, Kottayam;

(iv) Nineteenth Report on the Trivandrum Rubber Works Limited, Trivandrum; and

(v) Twentieth Report on the Kerala Ceramics Limited, Kundara.

12.19-3/4 hrs.

REPORT OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON DEMAND FOR PUNJABI SUBA

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I beg to present the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Demand for Punjabi Suba.

12.20 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 21st March, 1966 will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper

(2) General Discussion on the Kerala Budget for 1966-67.

(3) Discussion and voting on:

Demands for Grants (Kerala) for 1966-67.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Kerala) for 1965-66.

(4) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries of:

Commerce

Law

Information & Broadcasting

Defence.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I would only urge the points....

Mr. Speaker: I would plead with Members to put forth the points only.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was why I started with saying that.

No. 1: I hope the Ministers this year will be more careful than they were last year in implementing your directive that the Reports of the working of Ministries should be presented to the House, laid on the Table, at least five days—I think you said five days—before the Demands come up for discussion in the House. Last year, it was not carried out; some Ministries' Reports were laid on the Table two days before, one day before and so on. I hope this will be borne in mind.

No. 2: There is a Bulletin Part II of the Lok Sabha of Jan. 29 regarding allotment of business for answering questions during the 14th Session. There I find the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs missing. We do not know....

Mr. Speaker: He can write to me. I will have to look into it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because he is here now, I thought he could answer now.

Mr. Speaker: He might not be concerned with it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): At that time, he was sleeping.

Mr. Speaker: I will have to look into it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: *No.* 3: Four weeks ago, an issue was raised at this hour, when the Leader of the House made his statement, and that issue is a very pertinent, rather important issue that you yourself raised indirectly when you spoke in support of it—you reinforced it by your very wise observation—as to why the Leader of the House should take upon himself this business.....

Mr. Speaker: That is finished.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not, because at that time he made a statement that a committee of eminent lawyers who happen to be Members of Government would examine the whole issue. I would like to know whether they have come to a decision on this matter. He went on to say that the former Leaders, both Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and after him, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, had delegated to him the powers so far as this was concerned.

Mr. Speaker: This is not a business before the House at the moment. Dr. Singhvi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why not? It was raised at that time and you did not rule it out.

Mr. Speaker: It is for Government to consider. They might entrust it to anyone they like.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to know whether it is with a view to continuity of policy that he is doing this, and whether if and when the Prime Minister becomes an elected Member of this House, she will also delegate that power to him.

Mr. Speaker: That is not to be discussed at this moment. Members should put their points very briefly. Not more than ten minutes can be spent here on this.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mine is a very brief question. It is in respect of an unlisted item of business under which Prof. Mukerjee presented the Report of the Punjabi Suba Committee to this House. There are press reports that a copy of this has been sent, or is concurrently being sent, to the Home Minister. May I know whether there is any truth in this or not?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, it is quite true. A copy has been given to the Home Minister in advance under rule 278.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): जनता की तरफ से हत्यायें और दंगे और सरकार की तरफ से हत्याकांड इतने बढ़ते जा रहे हैं कि उस पर एक बहस यहां होना जरूरी है । मुझे अगर आप नोटिस देने को कहेंगे तो मैं बताऊंगा कि मुखमरी वाली नोटिस आपने मान भी ली थी फिर भी उसके ऊपर बहस सरकार ने यहां होने नहीं दी । इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि सरकार इस बहस को अपनी तरफ से यहां कराये ।

इसके साथ साथ इस पर भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि मेरी कोई आठ दस बहसें अभी पड़ी हुई हैं और कहीं 377 दफ़ा है और फिर आधे घंटे की बहसें इत्यादि इतनी उलझ गई हैं कि अब आपको और सरकार को किसी तरह से रास्ता निकालना चाहिये । आधे घंटे का रोज सदन का इसके लिये स्थगन हुआ करे .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने पहले भी कहा था । मुझे आध घंटा देने में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है । फिर यह जोरो आवर नहीं होगा । आध घंटा रोज ले लिया करें । अगर इसको अपोजीशन वाले चाहते हैं तो इससे मैं बड़ा खुश होऊंगा और गवर्नमेंट भी होगी ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इससे लोक सभा की शोभा बढ़ेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपोजीशन वाले बैठ जायें और अगर वे इसको मंजूर करते हैं और शोभा अगर बढ़ती, है तो मैं बड़ा खुश होऊंगा और गवर्नमेंट भी होगी ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कालिंग एटेंशन .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बनर्जी ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): If I remember aright, the debate on Kerala budget is fixed for Monday. It is very strange that even after the decision taken by the Business Advisory Committee under your chairmanship that the debate will take place only that the general debate is over, all of a sudden the Minister comes forward with this proposal. I may tell you that many Members from my State have already arranged their programmes according to the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. This comes as a surprise. Something has to be done about it.

Mr. Speaker: I will enquire. That is all I can say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Now that the report on this Punjabi Suba has been placed on the Table of the House, I would like to know through you from the hon. Minister whether a discussion will be held in this House before Government announces its decision or a discussion will be held after that.

Secondly, I know that the hon. Minister cannot accommodate certain discussions because of this other business of the House, but I would like to know whether the hon. Minister of Education, because there is another boycott movement going on and the Commission has been boycotted despite the assurance of the hon. Minister, will make a statement as to why there is boycott of this Commission and whether anything will be done.

Thirdly, I have already tabled a motion demanding discussion on this renewal of the managing agency system. This has been done despite repeated instructions that no managing agency should be normally renewed. I want a discussion on that.

Mr Speaker: I will find out what has happened to it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I want to ask a question which arises out of the proposed discussion next of the Kerala budget. We have a parliamentary committee appointed to go into matters relating to Kerala. I take it that when a parliamentary committee is functioning—whether the Home Minister is Chairman of it is a different matter—by the very fact of its being a parliamentary committee, the work it is doing has got to be reported to the House from time to time, and particularly on the eve of the discussion of the Kerala budget. I personally would very much like to see the report of the work which so far has been done or is being sought to be done by the parliamentary committee. In this regard I would like to have some illumination.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Last week, when the hon. Minister rose to make a similar statement, I raised the question relating to the astrologer Haveli Ram and other things.

Mr. Speaker: I told him that when I get it, I will inform him.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): Excuse me. You yourself told me that you did not receive any letter from Mr. Nanda. Yesterday I had a talk with the Leader of the House and he says that Mr. Nanda had sent a letter to you ten days before.

Mr. Speaker: We are having a half an hour discussion.

Shri Manoharan: When we are having we do not know.

Mr. Speaker: I will let him know.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The Punjabi Suba report has been placed on the Table of the House. I would like to know if the Government is allocating any time for the discussion.

Mr. Speaker: That has already been asked.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am asking whether it is going to be discussed by the House next week.

One more thing that I want to know is this. This Kerala committee to which Mr. Mukerjee referred, is merely a legislative committee. Has this legislative committee also been given the function of discussing this Kerala budget before it is being presented to this House?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): विभिन्न मंत्रालयों की मांगों के बारे में सरकार ने, क्या क्रम रहेगा, उसका एलान किया है। इसके बारे में काफी शिकायत हो सकती है। क्या कार्य सलाहकार समिति के सामने यह बात आएगी और कोई प्राथमिकता के क्रम में तबदीली होगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह नहीं हो सकता है। गवर्नमेंट जिस प्रायोरिटी में उनको लेना चाहे ले सकती है। किस आर्डर में लिया जाए, यह देखना गवर्नमेंट का काम है।

श्री मधु लिमये : सलाह को तो लिया जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस आर्डर में लाती हैं यह गवर्नमेंट को देखना है। उनकी अवेलेबिलिटी—

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री कछवाय :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): मैंने एक नोटिस बीस दिन पहले दिया था भिलाई की छंटनी के सम्बन्ध में। इसके बाद में आपसे इस सम्बन्ध में मिला भी था। आपने कहा था कि मैं अल्प सूचना प्रश्न भेज दूं और उसको आप स्वीकार कर लेंगे। वह भी दिया। इसको भी स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। साधारण—. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको देख लूंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस प्रश्न को राज्य सभा में स्वीकार किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हो सकता है। लेकिन इसके लिये यह आर्गूमेंट तो नहीं हो सकता कि चूंकि राज्य सभा में स्वीकार कर लिया गया इसलिये यहां भी हो जाये।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): बड़ा हल्ला हो रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब दो हाउसेज अलाहदा अलाहदा बैठे हैं तो फैसले में तो फर्क हो ही सकता है। इसमें ऐतराज क्या हो सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बड़ी चिन्ताजनक बात है कि लोक सभा में कोई सवाल पूछा जाये तो उसकी अवहेलना की जाये लेकिन राज्य सभा में वही स्वीकार कर लिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सूचना दी गई है कि इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): It was decided in the Business Advisory committee that we should see that none of the demands should be guillotined this year. It is not essential that the Kerala Budget should be passed before the 30th of April. So, it was decided first to take up the discussion on the various demands.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल भी शेडयूल्ड कास्टस और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के ऊपर कोई डिस्कशन नहीं हुआ था। जो एजेन्डा दिया गया है इस बार का उसमें भी नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बार इस पर चर्चा होगी या नहीं, और किस मंत्रालय से इसका सम्बन्ध रहेगा।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: So far as Mr. Kamath's observation is concerned, that the reports concerning the ministries should be circulated at least five days before to the Members, last year we tried our level best and we made some improvement; we cannot say it was to the entire satisfaction of the members concerned. This year we will try to make further improvements. I cannot promise all the reports five days before.

Mr. Speaker: May not be five days, it may be four or three.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At any rate, not one or two days; we have got to study it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We shall try our level best. I hope we will give satisfaction to the Members concerned to a very considerable extent. About the Kerala business, I am sorry because I remember, I have a vague recollection about the PAC meeting. Perhaps the hon. Member is correct. As he wanted, possibly a vote on account could be passed. We shall examine it if that is possible it should be done.

Some of our friends have raised other points. You and I have both explained to the House times without number that no discussion on motions, 2-1|2 hours or no-day-yet-named, takes place unless the financial business is first over.

Shri Manoharan: He himself promised on the floor of the House that he would ask the government to make a statement regarding Haveli Ram.

Mr. Speaker: Let him say what he has to.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am not saying now about that statement. I am speaking about 2½ hour discussion. After the financial business is over, as happens every year, it will be taken up. Regarding the statement of Mr. Manoharan, he had a talk with me last night; perhaps he has also seen you. I had promised him that the Home Minister will make a statement about it.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): What about the letter Mr. Nanda had written to the Speaker?

Mr. Speaker: When he makes that statement, that will come.

Shri Sezhiyan: It was promised three weeks ago.

Mr. Speaker: If I say now that it will be made next week?

श्री मधु लिमये : आध घंटे की बहस कब होगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो नेक्स्ट वीक हो जायेगी।

Shri Manoharan: One more clarification, Sir. Yesterday he told me that Mr. Nanda had written you a letter some ten days before. But day before yesterday I met you and I asked you whether Mr. Nanda had written the letter but you said that you did not receive anything. There is this contradiction.

Mr. Speaker: All letters that might be received in some connection, I cannot disclose. So far as receiving a letter after he had met me and asked me, earlier visit not yesterday, is concerned, a fresh letter had not been received because I had told him that I have sent again to Shri Nanda for some enquiries.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Why this delay?

Mr. Speaker: I am told that this statement will be made next week. I have fixed it now. What else can I do?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Nanda will make a statement? (*Interruption*).

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Shri Nanda or somebody on his behalf will make a statement. Then, about the Punjabi Suba, you have disposed of it; you have not decided anything in that regard. Now, nothing else remains.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज पर चर्चा चलेगी या नहीं यह भी तो बतलाया जाये।

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am sorry; about that, I will just enquire, and if anything is possible, that would be done. But I cannot say offhand anything about that.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : माननीय सदस्य श्री मौर्य ने एक पत्र आपको लिखा था कि वह अब संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सहयोगी सदस्य के तौर पर यहां बैठेंगे। लेकिन अखबारों में छपा है कि वह रिपब्लिक पार्टी के हैं। इस सिलसिले में मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर उचित कार्रवाई की जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि लोहिया वाली पार्टी के ऐसोसिएट मेम्बर बनना चाहते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : सहयोगी सदस्य।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमारे यहां कोई प्राविजन नहीं है जिससे हम एसोसिएट मेम्बर बना सकें। या तो वह मेम्बर रहें या अलग रहें।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल): अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं, मुझ बोलने दीजिये। दखल मत दीजिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं कोई ऐसी वैसी बात नहीं कहता, अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं पंजाब . . .

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पूछा था कि इस एजन्डे पर जो चर्चा नहीं है और जो कि पिछले साल भी नहीं हुई थी वह होगी या नहीं इस साल।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मेम्बर साहबान से कह दूं कि यहां पर जो स्टेटमेन्ट किया जाता है वह एक हफ्ते का होता है न कि सारे साल का।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :हमें जो प्रोग्राम मिला है वह 13 मई तक का है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक फाइनेन्शल बिजिनेस चलता हूं तब तक कोई और डिस्कशन नहीं लिया जा सकता। उस के बाद जो हफ्ता आये तब आप मेरी नोटिस में लाइये। उस वक्त मैं बतला सकूंगा कि लिया जा सकेगा या नहीं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कहा कि कार्रवाई का क्या कार्यक्रम होगा यह सरकार तय करेगी, उस में किसी और का दखल नहीं हो सकता। मैं आप के जरिये सदन के नेता से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने जो कार्यक्रम तय किया है उस में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विभागों पर बहस बाद में चली गई है। उचित तो यह होगा कि वह समय रहते पास हो जायें नहीं तो नतीजा यह होगा कि उन पर कोई बहस नहीं हो सकेगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि क्रम को बदल कर अन्य विभागों को पहले रखा जाये।

श्री बूटा सिंह (मोगा) : मैं तो सिर्फ श्री बेरवा की बात को समर्थन देने के लिये खड़ा हुआ था । आप ने ठीक कहा है कि इस हफ्ते के कार्यक्रम में उसे नहीं लिया जा सकता । लेकिन मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले वर्ष भी इस पर बहुत आग्रह किया गया था लेकिन जो शड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर विचार नहीं किया गया । वास्तव में हम चाहते हैं कि इस को गृह मंत्रालय से हटा कर इस के लिये नया मंत्रालय बना दिया जाये । इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि इस विषय पर जरूर बहस हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये । इतने पहले से कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कल मेरे पानीपत की घटना पर सदन में बहुत बहस हुई । मंत्री महोदय ने भी यहां पर वक्तव्य दिया । सदन के बाहर भी और सदन के अन्दर भी यह कहा जा रहा ह कि शायद इस को यह रंग दिया जा रहा है कि जो सज्जन पानीपत में दूकान के अन्दर बन्द हुए और जिन को जलाया गया, उन को जन संघ वालों के द्वारा जलाया गया है । इसलिये मेरा आप से निवदन है कि इस पर सदन में बहस हो जानी चाहिये । और इसे एक बार आना चाहिए । मेरा निवेदन सुन लें । मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि यह बात सामने आ चुकी है । बिना मतलब को जो बदनाम किया जा रहा है, हम को उसके ऊपर कहने के लिए आप इजाजत दें ।

श्री बड़े : यह जो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सिर्फ बिजनेस की बाबत सुनना चाहता हूं । यह नहीं कि कल जो बहस हुई उस पर बहस हो ।

श्री बड़े : श्री कृष्णमूर्त्ति राव का जो मोशन ई, वह रखा गया या नहीं रखा गया ? मेरा इतना ही कहना है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले उनको रख लेने दीजिये ।

12.40 hrs.

DELHI ADMINISTRATION BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to move:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the Union Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be further extended upto the first day of the next session."

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committe on the Bill to provide for the administration of the Union Territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be further extended upto the first day of the next session."

Shri Bade (Khargone): It appears that the government has not made up its mind about the Delhi Administration Bill and therefore the committee is taking extension after extension like Hanuman's tail. If it goes on lingering, I do not know whether there will be another Punjabi Suba in Delhi also. I am also a member of the committee and I want to know the real reasons.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to support Mr. Bade. My information is that the Delhi representatives belonging to all political shades do not approve of the proposed the Metropolitan Council. Am I to take it that it is being postponed so that the general election may take place in the meanwhile?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Ordinarily there is no question of our not giving the extension asked for by the committee. But we would like to know what are the special reasons which necessitate this extension.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : श्रीमन्, जो पत्र की बात आगई, उसी पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि समय की बड़ी दिक्कत रहती है । आप को भी और मुझे भी परेशानी रहती है क्योंकि एक तो मेरी पार्टी का पेटीशन में हार गया और एक को स्वतंत्र पार्टी ने खींच लिया . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त सवाल तो रिपोर्ट का है

श्री मौर्य : वह पत्र की बात आयी थी तो इस वजह से . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आयी और खत्म हुई । अब सामने क्या है ?

श्री मौर्य : मैं संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के साथ बैठता हूं । रहूंगा रिपब्लिकन . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखकर मुझे भेज दीजिये ।

श्री मौर्य : आप ने कहा कि आप के यहां एसोशियेट मेम्बर कोई नहीं होते । यहां पर ऐसे ग्रुप बने हुए हैं जो विभिन्न पार्टियों के सदस्य हैं लेकिन यहां पर उनको एक जगह बैठने की इजाजत दी गई है, तो हम को भी एक जगह बैठने की इजाजत दे दें ।

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: The committee has finished oral evidence. It is the members of the committee who want time to consider the evidence and also have discussions. The time was extended upto 21st of this month, but the committee cannot finished its work before that date. So, the extension of time is necessary and the government also has no objection. So, it is prayed that the time may be extended.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Normally I would not have opposed this extension, but I am disturbed about it for two reasons. There is an impression abroad rightly or wrongly that government is not being able to make up its mind and is not able to brief the members on the committee, with the result that they get almost this this kind of indefinete extension of time.

Mr. Speaker: Would the committee be able to finish its job within this extension?

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao: Yes, Sir.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: If it is able to finish its job within this session, I would not mind.

Mr. Speaker: He wants time upto the first day of the next session. Then I will have to put it to the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I thought he agreed to submit the report within this session. I have not completed my argument. We are all more or less disturbed by certain reports which circulate in the country about the way we function in the House. Even allegations about questions being asked in return for monies received are made. If that sort of allegation passes muster, it is a dreadful thing. There is also sometimes an impression abroad that particularly when extension is sought till the first day of the next session, they will continue to meet during the recess. This committee has been in the picture for a long enough time and this extension means some members would be in a position to continue functioning in a committee which is meeting in recess after recess. This is an impression which ought to be removed, and there should be every effort made by the Chairman of the Committee and his colleagues to finish the work during the course of this session so that they need not meet in the recess.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, the feeling that is created in the country is that all these problems are not viewed in a dispassionate way and there is always a political motive behind it. It is this vacillating attitude of the Government that has put the entire Parliament in the wrong box. There is absolutely no case for extending the time.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, may I just ask....

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir; again and again it cannot be allowed.

Dr. L. M Singhvi: Naturally, Sir, at this stage I want to ask one thing. When the reason was not forthcoming I did the reasonable thing of asking what the reason was.

Mr. Speaker: Now the reason has come. Dr. Singhvi should realise that he asked for the reasons and I requested the Chairman of the Committee to give the reasons.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is why I want to make my submission now on the basis of the reasons given by him. It is only reasonable to make my submissions after I have heard the reasons.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

I think I will have to put the motion to the vote of the House. What else can I do? Does the Leader of the House want to say something?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): So far as the Chairman of the Committee is concerned, he says—I do not know the details—that he has not been able to finish the work. In view of the opinions expressed in this House, I hope he will also tell the members of the Committee to finish the work as soon as possible.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: It is not the Government that asks for the extension, it is the members who ask for extension of time.

Mr. Speaker: Even if the members have asked for extension of time, Shri Mukerjee has made certain observations in that respect. They might also be kept in view so that we may not expose ourselves to public criticism. I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith, be further extended upto the first day of the next session."

The motion was adopted.

12.48 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT, 1966-67—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with submission to vote of the House of the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of Budget (General) for 1966-67. Shri Kamath was saying something when the House adjourned yesterday. He may continue.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, you were, unfortunately, absent—you were not in the Chair—

An hon. Member: Why 'unfortunately'?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: 'Unfortunately' for us (*Interruptions*).

Yesterday, Sir, I referred, first, to the fact that there has been some remissness in the preparation and the printing of these Demands for Grants on Account. It may lead to some untoward consequences, I am afraid, and that is why I am making this point before you. The Demand for Grant on Account of one of the ministries is shown as the Ministry of Transport and Aviation, whereas we know it as the Ministry of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourisim....

Shri Daji (Indore): And 'accidents' also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ministry of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism is the full designation of the Ministry. But here the Demand for Grant on Account is only for the

Ministry of Transport and Aviation. This Grant on Account, I am afraid, if we sanction only for Transport and Aviation, the sum so sanctioned may not be available for appropriation on account of shipping and tourism, and there may be some audit objection or Parliament may raise some objection as to why the Government used it for shipping and tourism when it was not sanctioned for those items.

Mr. Speaker: I have followed it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then the more important issue which is of great constitutional importance also—I have raised it before and I want, by your leave, to raise it on this occasion by way of discussion of the demands relating to that particular head—is the discussion of the Demands for Grants on Account of the Rajya Sabha. I have got with me the Demands for Grants on Account for last year, 1965-66. Now we are discussing the Demand for Grants on Account for 1966-67. We are voting two months' supply, for the months of April and May. It seems somewhat strange—I would not use stronger language, because it is a House of Parliament, but conscious as I am that this House is endowed by the Constitution, invested by the Constitution, with financial powers, to scrutinise as well of this House as of the Rajya Sabha, whether the full Demands for Grants or the Demands for Grants on Account—somehow, there has been all these years an allergy, proceeding from some quarters, which came in the way of the discussion of the Demands for Grants on Account of Rajya Sabha, either in the House or in the Committee which you were pleased to appoint. We all agreed, the House agreed to a *via media*, to a *modus vivendi*; we are satisfied with the procedure that you, Sir, adopted. I look forward during this Parliament under your aegis, during the life of the present Lok Sabha, this is carried further and the same Committee which you were pleased to appointed, the 3-man Committee with the Deputy-Speaker as Chairman, would be able, would be in a position to take the power to examine and scrutinise the Demands for Grants on Account of the Rajya Sabha. But, somehow, it has not been done so far. I do not want to go into the fact or the reasons for this omission, I shall say failure, to examine and scrutinise the Demands for Grants of the Rajya Sabha or the estimates of the Rajya Sabha.

The demand may be a comparatively small sum; it is a budget of hundreds of crores of rupees, if not thousands of crores, and this may be a small demand. But, as Gandhiji has said, the Government should have a sensitive conscience for public money and every pie—he said 'pie' in those days; now we should say 'paisa'—should be duly, fully and well accounted for.

Now, may I invite your attention to the Demands for this year and last year? Here I would request you to turn your attention to pages 7 and 8. I am happy to note that the Demands for Grants on Account of the Lok Sabha are showing a downward trend, so far as charged amount is concerned On page 8, the total Demands of Lok Sabha is Rs. 68,000; out of that, Demands for Grants on Account is Rs. 11,000. Last year it was Rs. 12,000. But I do not know why in the case of Rajya Sabha, which is not above the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: Would it not be appropriate to refer to these things when the Demands are taken up?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under rule 214, sub-rule (4) read with article 113, in all respects the Demands for Grants on Account shall be treated as Demands for Grants.

Mr. Speaker: Here we have been following the practice that at the time when the Vote on Account is being passed there ought not to be a debate, because all the these points can be raised when the Demands for Grants are taken up. Why have it twice? Here I am not sticking to rule. Nor

[Mr. Speaker]

do I say that he is precluded from doing that; I am not asserting that. But I am just putting it to him: would it not be better if he takes it up when the Demands for Grants are taken up? I have promised earlier that I will have consultations with the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha in the matter. But that time I would have reported to the House as well as to what the result has been.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I did not follow the last sentence.

Mr. Speaker: On Shri Kamath's motion I have told the House earlier that I will have consultations with the Chairman.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Nothing has happened.

Mr. Speaker: I am just stating that meanwhile I would have completed that. Then I will be able to report to the House also what has happened.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am grateful to you. But my unfortunate experience has been that due to pressure of time sometimes the House willy nilly trades its rights for time, and the guillotine descends.

Mr. Speaker: When we have such vigilant Members I do not think it is possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under what head will it come in the subsequent Demands for Grants? There is no particular Ministry. So, this is the only occasion when we can refer to it. I do not know how later on we can refer to it when there is no particular Ministry to which we can attach it?

Mr. Speaker: This is only a Vote on Account.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But it would not come up in the same from again.

Mr. Speaker: As I made it clear, I am not denying him the right to make observations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know that.

Mr. Speaker: I am just giving an advice or making a request, whatever he might call it....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will call it advice.

Mr. Speaker: .... that it would be more appropriate to take it up when we discuss the Demands for Grants. It would give me some time to consult the Chairman of Rajya Sabha, and if I can make him agree, then probably there would be no grievance left.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): From the practical point of view, if Shri Kamath or any other hon. Member has discovered some apparent oddity about figures when we are granting something. On Account, would it not be better that at the stage of discussing the Demands for Grants on Account we clarify the oddity?

Mr. Speaker: If the Members insist on that, I have no objection.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because, I have carefully scanned the list of Ministries given by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and I cannot find anywhere in that list any Ministry under which I could bring in this Demand later on.

Mr. Speaker: Now he might refer to what he wants to say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This will perhaps—if I may somewhat impertinently say so—help you in discussing the matter with the Chairman of Rajya Sabha. That is how I put it. I am trying to be helpful to you.

Mr. Speaker: He is always helpful to me. I am thankful to him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am glad to hear that from you. I feel gratified.

Now I would invite your attention to page 7 of this year's Summary of Demands for Grants. There you will find that with regard to charged expenditure, in the Vote of Account, whereas the Lok Sabha demand has shown a downward trend—perhaps because of economy measures implemented by you from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 11,000, the Rajya Sabha demand has gone up from Rs. 12,000 to 14,000, though it is a smaller House. As my friend, Shri Mukerjee, has said, it is an oddity and I am sure I have not done anything wrong in pointing out to you this oddity. While our own House, the bigger House with bigger powers, higher financial powers and in every way—I will not say, a superior House—provided with higher powers, it seems that somehow by concatenation of adverse circumstances or whatever it may be it has become a little more.

13 hrs.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Shri Bhupesh Gupta does not agree to that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He may not agree; let him discuss it in his House. Let him raise the matter in his own House. I for one am surprised to see that this charged expenditure has gone up from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 14,000-this is for two months; the entire amount has gone up from Rs. 69,000 to Rs. 82,000, for the whole year. Last year it was Rs. 69,000 and now it has gone up to Rs. 82,000 for the Rajya Sabha, while you will see from the figures that last year's budget estimate for Lok Sabha was Rs. 63,000 for the whole year, that is, charged, but the actual, revised estimate became Rs. 1,000 less. There was economy under your direction and guidance and I am glad that there was economy of Rs. 1,000..... (*Interruption*). The Government is on a spending spree. I wish they will learn a lesson or two from our own Lok Sabha Secretariat, from the Speaker's holy domain—I will not say, "State", but "domain".

Mr. Speaker: I might take this opportunity of making an observation in this connection. Members would be very happy to know that in spite of this load of the new committee, that is, the Punjabi Suba Committee, not a single hand was employed from outside. All the work was done by the Secretariat men that we have. They put in extra work. Not even a typist or a stenographer or a clerk—no one was employed.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): But what about the extra work done by your own Secretariat? Was anything extra paid to them?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): They should be paid overtime. Other people get it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This year again it was only Rs. 68,000. That means, last year's estimate remains the same and I am sure the revised estimate, the final estimate, may be even less than that. But, as I said earlier, last year the Rajya Sabha estimate was Rs. 72,000, that is, the budget estimate, and the revised estimate was Rs. 69,000, this year's estimate is Rs. 82,000. So, this needs some explanation.

Then, there is another point also in regard to this matter. The charged expenditure on staff, household and allowances of the President also has shown a downward trend from Rs. 30,82,000, last year's budget estimate, and Rs. 30,35,000 revised estimate, to Rs. 29,71,000 this year only. But the last year's budget estimate for the Secretariat of the Vice-President was Rs. 2,38,000—the revised estimate also was the same; no economy effected, perhaps it was impossible—this year it is Rs. 2,59,000. So, the charged expenditure has shown an upward trend. The Secretariat of the Vice-President also is showing an upward trend.

Lastly, I may refer to one Lok Sabha item which is slightly baffling. Of course, the Committee must have

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

examined it and, as you said last year, any Member who so desires can have a look at the report of this Committee as to why only this item has gone up. Last year it was Rs. 1,25,80,000 voted budget estimate—the revised estimate was a little less, about Rs. 35,000 less—this year it has gone up by Rs. 9 lakhs; that is to say, it is Rs. 1,34,30,000. I am sure, the three-man committee has gone into this matter and we will have a look at the report of the committee at our leisure, that is, those Members who are interested. But that reinforces my plea which I advanced in this House earlier, not on one occasion but twice, thrice, that there is a committee which goes into this—the whole House may not go into it; we are not very particular; we have certainly agreed to the proposal you made and were good enough to implement—the same committee can go into this matter and anyone interested can have a look into it, we will be satisfied; otherwise, I am afraid, the powers conferred on this House by article 113 of the Constitution may actually fall into desuetude, into disuse. I hope, the House will not fail the Constitution.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two points. One is the very important point raised by my hon. friend, Shri Kamath. He has taken so much trouble for it and I wish to thank him. I do not know why the Vice-President has not thought it fit till now to agree to the suggestion already made to him from our side as well as from your side. In view of the precedent already accepted by you and implemented in appointing that sub-committee, I do sincerely hope that he would see his way without much delay to follow this precedent. If he likes, he can make his own precedent with his own alterations, whatever he considers to be reasonable in order to satisfy himself and his House. We are cognisant of their importance and their status and they themselves are also particular about the manner in which these funds should be utilised and the demands should be scrutinised by Parliament as such, themselves forming a part of this great institution. I hope, the Finance Minister also, because he has some responsibility in this matter, would use his good offices in order to see that the relations between these two Houses continue to remain as cordial as they should be while, at the same time, proper conventions come to be established in regard to the scrutiny of the demands that are to be placed before this House as well as the other House but passed specially by this House as per the Constitution.

Secondly, we are asked now to sanction all this money on account and as much as one-sixth of the total sum is to be placed at their disposal long before or even while we go on discussing these demands.

One remark made by my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, yesterday caused considerable disquiet in my mind and in that of many other Members. At our instance, I think, two years ago—once again last year—the Finance Minister and afterwards his Minister of State were good enough to agree to the demand we made that there should be a regular, in the usual manner, economy cut imposed upon Government expenditure. We also suggested—I think, it was myself who had the privilege of doing that—that it could be done at two stages at the stage of allowing these various spending ministries and departments to present their demands from the Finance Ministry and get them accepted—I think they are all acquainted with the usual procedure, that is, first of all these demands are to be scrutinised; that is the usual practice. They might have made some changes right into the advice that they have been accepting from the Planning Commission that there should be a Committee of Secretaries —as to how many Secretaries are to be Members of that Committee is their own concern—and that that

Committee should scrutinise at a preliminary stage the demands that are being made. Then, the Finance Ministry used to have some sort of an Economy Committee or an Economic Affairs Committee, something like that, and along with their Budget Officer they would scrutinise the demands. Finally, after that, the Finance Minister, with all his aides in the Ministry, would also scrutinise them and would then try and persuade the expending Ministries to cut down their demands to the tune of at least 10 per cent. Then, once that is done, they would place these demands before the House. Once the demands are passed and the funds are placed in the Consolidated Fund of India, then again as the moneys are being spent, as the moneys are being drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India, the Finance Ministry is expected to be the watch-dog on behalf of this House, the Parliament, and go on watching how the expenditure is progressing and see that, if possible, there is as much cut as possible, the minimum being 10 per cent, on it and that such Ministries which manage to cut down their own expenditure, the sanctioned expenditure, that is sanctioned by us would be given credit during the next year when they come back again for their demands. This is what is known as economy cut.

I had made the suggestion and the then Finance Minister, who is a great friend of the present Finance Minister, accepted it and he was supposed to be an experienced man. This is nothing new. When the Britishers were here, they established that practice and in England as well as in this country, when the special need arose, they particularly laid stress on it and they implemented it also. It was all accepted. Again, we reiterated it during the course of the debate on the Budget. I was surprised to find the Finance Minister yesterday saying that however much he was anxious to do it, he could not be blind to the plight that might possibly overtake thousands and thousands of all those employees who are in the Government employment, if there were to be retrenchment and so on, and, therefore, he must give sufficient attention to that. That is not the attitude that should come to this House from the Finance Minister. By all means, there should be no retrenchment. We are all anxious that there should be no retrenchment. But at the same time the finance side also has got to be given equal importance, and in doing that, this is my point. Lakhs of people are employed by the Government of India. My friend was good enough to say that he gave the advice to the State Governments. Certainly, they are nearer to the electorate and they would be even more conscious of the need to prevent retrenchment, to prevent those family troubles for all these various retrenched people. The Central Government is so far away from the electorate and still he thinks of all those things. How does he expect the State Governments to implement his advice if he himself were to take this kind of an attitude?

Another thing is this. In all these services, as you are well aware, when the people join the services, they go in for 35 years of service and afterwards they retire and some of them die also. Every year, there would be a certain number of people who would be retiring, going out of service, just because they have completed the tenure of service and there will be some who die and their places have got to be filled in. Now, it is always possible for the Government not to fill up those vacancies. You may promote various people from one tier to another but in the end, anyhow, you have got to be recruiting a large number of people, first of all, at the I.A.S. level, then at the Assistants' level, at the upper grade and the lower grade level, all these various cadres. At this stage, it should be possible for my hon. friend to get over this particular difficulty of retrenching people and stop recruitment.

[Shri Ranga]

Some years ago, when Pantji was the Home Minister, we were told, the House was assured that no more recruitment would be made. They were not able to stand on to that. Just because the pressure of unemployment and various other considerations came in. It was repeated several times and I myself took the earlier Finance Minister also to task. Surely, some effort, a genuine effort, has got to be made. It is out of this money that they are going to carry on their own Government. If they are not going to give proper attention to this demand of the House, the demand which was accepted by the Government of India, by the Finance Minister, one after another, and if they are only going to keep in their mind the demands that are being made by the Planning Commission and various other institutions associated with the Government for providing more and more employment, the Government would be becoming a *pinjrapole*.

Sir, as you yourself just now said, all the work of the Punjabi Suba Committee was done without having to appoint any more person. What does that mean? Apart from that consideration that some of your stenographers and other people had done over-time work and so on, it means that in every one of these secretariat establishments there is a built-in surplus capacity for work and that ought to be made use of. I know ours is the best secretariat and I am proud to say that. The built-in surplus capacity that is there can be used for a few years until this financial crisis is got over by the country. It should be possible for the Finance Minister to try his best and use his own influence as well as the influence of the Prime Minister and see that spending Departments do not go on indulging in the expenditure spree and the extravagance of the Mughal type that they have been carrying on and to stop their further recruitment and to achieve economy in that way. If the hon. Finance Minister is not going to pay attention to these things and if he were to be simply satisfied to give his advice to the State Governments and expect them also to behave in the same manner as he was interpreting to us, then God save the country. Therefore, I insist that while we are placing these funds at the disposal of the Government, the Government also would see to it that even during these two months they would try to implement scrupulously their own problems of achieving economy cuts and assure us that during the remaining period of ten months and thereafter also there will be economical and frugal management of these huge overgrowing establishments of this Government.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I shall be very brief. I want only to fortify the arguments made by my friend Mr. Kamath. Quite often I have been following in his wake and as I try to embellish his arguments, I discover as if I am to gilt the gold and paint the lily which is quite an unnecessary process.

Mr. Speaker: I hope he would not go further.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I feel that there is one point involved which we should stress with the greatest respect for the other House whose dignity and privilege we never have the remotest idea of impinging upon. We here are the House of the People and it has certain rights. As the Prime Minister said very aptly yesterday, she personally did not care for protocol and such other things. But the office of Prime Minister is one of such dignity that perhaps it requires a certain aura, protection and all that kind of thing.

The House of the People has been invested, as Mr. Kamath said, with certain rights and I can quite conceive that if there was a question even remotely appertaining to the

rights and privileges of the other House, they would have taken a great deal more of bellicose attitude than we do. I say it only to emphasize our respect for the other House, the dignity of the Chairman, the Vice-President of our country, with whom our dealings—as far as you, Sir, are concerned, you are empowered to deal with him—would be on the basis of the greatest mutual respect, the principle being that this House is invested with the power to grant all these demands. It is necessary that the Committee which you have appointed goes into these odd difficulties which Mr. Kamath has so carefully pointed out and, generally speaking, this matter of the House of the People having the decisive control on the question of granting the demands is ascertained, finalised and decisively settled and no question conceivably raised about it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The short point of the discussion raised by Mr. Kamath is not so much a matter of enjoyment of powers by this House, but a matter of discharge of the Constitutional obligation. I think the device that you have introduced by instituting a Committee is a very wholesome one and there is no reason why the other House should be in a different position so far as budgetary expenditure is concerned.

In the first place, it is a question of a discharge of Constitutional obligation by this House and in the second place, it is a question of both Houses being equally subjected to scrutiny; this scrutiny is a wholesome one and it is a welcome scrutiny. It is something which is consistent—which we have ourselves considered as consistent—with the dignity of the deliberations in this House, with the respect we have been unfailingly giving to the office of the Speaker under whose charge the Lok Sabha Secretariat functions—and functions so ably. There is no question either of rivalry or of rancour. When we demand that the Constitutional obligation with which this House is charged under the Constitution should be permitted to be discharged by us in a manner which seeks no offence, it is not based on any rivalry or rancour with the other House and for this purpose, as you have been pleased to observe, you would devise suitable measures in consultation with the Chairman of the other House.

All I have to say is that we hope that this time your consultations and negotiations with him would be fruitful and would bring forth tangible results in the matter of instituting a similar Committee of this House or the same Committee of this House to go into this matter in respect of Rajya Sabha.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: While supporting Mr. Kamath's contention, I have to invite your attention to Article 98 of the Constitution:

> "98. (1) Each House of Parliament shall have a separate secretarial staff:
>
> Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the creation of posts common to both Houses of Parliament.
>
> (2) Parliament may by law regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament."

While I do not want that the staff attached to the Parliament should form a staff association, etc., and launch a staff agitation, I do want that the Committee that you have appointed should also consider their service conditions. Because my fear is this: when they are actually borne on the strength of the Home Ministry, all the orders issued by the Home Ministry are not made applicable to them automatically. Some ratio is changed between LDCs and UDCs in other Ministries . . .

Mr. Speaker: The orders do not apply automatically, but we do apply those.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: For instance, in Defence Ministry and other Ministries, the ratio between LDCs and UDCs, instead of 1 : 4, has been increased to 3 : 8. Will it be made applicable here also? What are the avenues of promotion . . .

Mr. Speaker: This is not the opportunity to pursue those things.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not want any Pay Commission for this. I only want that general matters . . .

Mr. Speaker: This is not the occasion for such things.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My second point is this. The Company Law Administration is no more with the Ministry of Finance; now it is under the Ministry of Law. I have in my possession a copy of the reply to Starred Question No. 415 which was given by Shri G. S. Pathak—because it comes under him. In his reply he has stated that:

> "The Government have not so far taken any decision for the abolition of the managing agency system."

My information is that a committee or commission called the Patel Committee or Patel Commission has submitted a report.

In his reply to the second part of the question, he has said:

> "Yes Sir; it has been decided that the managing agencies, whose term was due to expire on the 31st December, 1965, or on any date in 1966, would be renewed normally for further periods not beyond the 31st March, 1967, subject, however, to the powers of the Company Law Board under section 326(2) of the Companies Act, 1956, to refuse extension in individual cases."

I would like to tell the Finance Minister that this has not been done by the Law Minister. According to the notification, normally the period of renewal should not go beyond the 31st March, 1967, but the ex-Finance Minister, who perhaps knew after the submission of the Memorandum that he might not continue in the Cabinet, renewed the managing agencies for five years and ten years . . .

Mr. Speaker: These are not the questions that I can take up at this moment. This opportunity should not be taken to rake up other matters that are not connected here. Here only limited questions are raised . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only want to know . . .

Mr. Speaker: Matters about all services and other things cannot be taken up at this moment.

I will now call the Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): So, far as Mr. Kamath's observations are concerned, I find from the rules . . .

Mr. Speaker: Really at this moment we are very much concerned with Mr. Ranga's observations. They might be taken into consideration. Otherwise, the only point is whether we can look into and whether we should look into those demands of the Rajya Sabha. And then he wanted some explanation why there has been increase in one respect.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: So far as Mr. Ranga's observations are concerned, I can dispose of those in one minute. I think there is a clear misunderstanding in Mr. Ranga's mind of what I said. It is the duty of this Ministry and indeed of the Government as a whole to see that expenditures are kept down to the minimum. What I said was that, in doing so, one of the considerations would be the difficulty that would be created if we made an *ad hoc* reduction. But I am not again examining it at every stage

where I ought to do it. As you know, and as this House knows, there is a committee for going into that. The procedure listed by Mr. Ranga is to be followed and we propose to pursue that as vigorously as we can.

So far as the other question that was raised by Mr. Kamath is concerned, I would like to draw his attention through you to Rule 214(3) which says:

> "Discussion of a general character shall be allowed on the motion or any amendments moved thereto, but the details of the grant shall not be discussed further than is necessary to develop the general points."

I am submitting that we are really going into the details of this matter as to whether it should be there or not. If I may make the same suggestion which was made by Dr. Singhvi, after all, we have to give the respect and the reverence which are due to the other House as well and I am not, by that, surrendering the duties that this House has in the matter of keeping an eye on the expenditure, whether here in the Ministries or in Rajya Sabha. I am not giving that up. But I say that it is not only a right, but it is a right coupled with an obligatory duty also. We have got a duty to the Government and we must perform that and in performing that, we must take those means which are the least objectionable, which create the least friction and which depart the least from the dignity of the two Houses. I will make this suggestion through you to Mr. Kamath that he may not press this point at the moment. There are certain explanations but, perhaps, you will agree that you, as you have been doing with your Committee, would approach and consult the Chairman of the other House to find out why there has been this increase. We have an explanation, but I do not wish to discuss that unless it is necessary. But I do suggest through you to Mr. Kamath that he allows you to discuss this matter with the Chairman of the other House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I hope the Chairman would be willing.

Mr. Speaker: I hope there will be no difficulty in that.

The question is:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 146."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants (on Account—1966-67) which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,74,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 2—FOREIGN TRADE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,20,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Foreign Trade'."

DEMAND NO. 3—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,30,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 4—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,78,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 5—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,07,02,78,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective Army'."

DEMAND NO. 6—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,16,35,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 7—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,57,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 8—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,98,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

DEMAND NO. 9—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 10—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,60,64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 11—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 12—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 13—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 14—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,16,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 15—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 16—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,88,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 17—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,02,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 18—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of M'inistry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 19—CUSTOMS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 20—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 21—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,63,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation tax, etc.'."

DEMAND NO. 22—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,93,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 23—AUDIT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,97,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND NO. 24—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 25—MINT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Mint."

DEMAND NO. 26—KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 27—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIRED BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,44,18,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retired benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 28—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,51,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Territorial and Political pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 29—OPIUM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,48,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND NO. 30—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,13,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 31—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,60,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 32—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND NO. 33—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'.'

DEMAND NO. 34—MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or

towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 35—AGRICULTURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 36—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,31,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 37—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 38—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Community Development Projects and National Extension Service'."

DEMAND NO. 39—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,82,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 40—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,34,19,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation'."

DEMAND NO. 41—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 42—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,69,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 43—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 44—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,17,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 45—CABINET

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND NO. 46—ZONAL COUNCILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Zonal Councils'."

DEMAND NO. 47—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 48—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,48,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 49—CENSUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND NO. 50—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 51—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers'."

DEMAND NO. 52—DELHI

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,36,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND NO. 53.—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 54—TRIBAL AREAS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,59,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 55—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area'."

DEMAND NO. 56—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,54,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands'."

DEMAND NO. 57—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 58—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,14,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 59—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,81,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 60—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND NO. 61—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 62—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,77,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 63—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,11,56,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 64—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,62,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 65—MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Iron and Steel'."

DEMAND NO. 66—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Iron and Steel'."

DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 68—MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 69—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 70—MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 71—CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Chief Inspector of Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 72—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,12,03,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

DEMAND NO. 73—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,02,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 75—MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,91,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 76—ELECTIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Elections'."

DEMAND NO. 77—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,89,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 78—MINISTRY OF MINES AND METALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND NO. 79—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,33,71,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 80—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND METALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,72,40,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND NO. 81—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND NO. 82—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,88,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND NO. 83—MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Supply and Technical Development'."

DEMAND NO. 84—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,69,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND NO. 85—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,15,000 be granted to the

President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Supply and Technical Development'."

DEMAND No. 86—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,77,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 87—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 47,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND No. 88—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,52,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND No. 89—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,91,55,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways).'."

DEMAND No. 90—MERCANTILE MARINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,86,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND No. 91—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,49,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

DEMAND No. 92—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,94,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 93—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,61,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Transport and Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 94—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,78,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND No. 95—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,91,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of -Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 96—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,96,50,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 97—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,37,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND No. 98—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND No. 99—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,34,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

DEMAND No. 100—DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Department of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 101—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,97,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND No. 102—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (WORKING EXPENSES)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,06,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND No. 103—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUE AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,20,95,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenue and Appropriations to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND No. 104—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 105—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 107—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,04,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 108—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,23,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND NO. 109—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,38,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 110—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of Lok Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 111—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'."

DEMAND NO. 112—SECRETARIAT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,76,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce'."

DEMAND NO. 114—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,66,67,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 116—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 99,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND NO. 117—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,73,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,73,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON KOLAR GOLD MINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,29,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Kolar Gold Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 120—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,46,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,22,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON GRANTS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,32,01,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Grants to State and Union Territory Governments for Development'."

DEMAND NO. 123—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,30,44,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 125—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,16,55,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,46,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,16,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning'."

DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,13,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,30,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRON AND STEEL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,13,33,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Iron and Steel'."

DEMAND NO. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVERS SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,59,05,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose Rivers Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 133—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,04,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,98,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND METALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,99,90,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Metals'."

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,47,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals'."

DEMAND NO. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,02,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND NO. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,84,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 140—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,31,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay on the Ministry of Transport and Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,70,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 142—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,30,22,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 143—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,42,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges

during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development'."

DEMAND NO. 144—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,68,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

DEMAND NO. 145—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,12,83,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 146—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Communications'."

13.20 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL,* 1966

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1966-67.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1966-67.".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I only want a little light on an obscurity. You will find in the Order Paper the caption entitled 'Contingent Notice of Bill', and there is an asterisk before that caption. When there is an asterisk, usually there is a foot-note to explain what it means. But in this case I do not find any foot-note and I do not know what the asterisk is for.

Shri Bade (Khargone): Today that foot-note is missing.

Mr. Speaker: The asterisk means 'To be taken up in case the Demands for Grants on Account are voted'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is missing today.

Mr. Speaker: It is a printer's mistake. The hon. Member being an experienced parliamentarian will understand what the asterisk is for.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because I am an experienced parliamentarian, I have asked you. Otherwise I would not have asked you.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1966-67.".

The motion was adopted.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18.3.1966.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move†:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration.".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1966-67, be taken into consideration.".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before the House passes this Bill, I would only express the hope that the *via media* or *modus vivendi* which you have suggested and which the Finance Minister also has more or less endorsed, will be successful this year and it will be brought into being also this year, and this being the last year of the Third Lok Sabha, we hope that the 3-men committee will be able to go into it this year.

Mr. Speaker: We shall see.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

13.33 hrs.

SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND BILL—*contd.*

RAJYA SABHA AMENDMENTS

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): I beg to move:

That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Seamen's Provident Fund Bill, 1965 be taken into consideration:

"Enacting Formula

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word 'Sixteenth', the word 'Seventeenth' be *substituted*.

Clause 1

(2) That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure '1965' the figure '1966' be *substituted*.

Clause 9

(3) That at page 6, line 26, *for* the figure '288' the figure '228' be *substituted*." '.

These are consequential amendments.

13.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): When was this Bill passed?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: It was passed by this House in September, 1965.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 20th September, 1965 and then transmitted to the Rajya Sabha.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why is the figure '288' being changed to '228'?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: It is a typographical mistake or a printer's mistake.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendations of the President.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Seaman's Provident Fund Bill, 1965, be taken into consideration:

"Enacting Formula

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word 'Sixteenth', the word 'Seventeenth' be *substituted.*

Clause 1

(2) That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure '1965' the figure '1966' be *substituted.*

Clause 9

(3) That at page 6, line 26, *for* the figure '288', the figure '228' be*substituted.".*'.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"Enacting Formula

(1) That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word 'Sixteenth', the word 'Seventeenth' be *substituted.*

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"Clause 1

(2) That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure '1965' the figure '1966' be *substituted.".*

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

'Clause 9

(3) That at page 6, line 26, *for* the figure '288', the figure '228' be *substituted.".*'.

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I beg to move:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to.".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha be agreed to.".

The motion was adopted.

13.36 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL) 1965-66.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1965-66.

1.—*Expenditure met from Revenue*

DEMAND NO. 4—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Civil Aviation' ".

DEMAND NO. 7—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce' ".

DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE ARMY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,03,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-NAVY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,48,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy' ".

DEMAND No. 14—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-effective' ".

DEMAND No. 21—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 90,68,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 25—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,51,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance' ".

DEMAND No. 27—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 40,75,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties' ".

DEMAND No. 28—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'."

DEMAND No. 30—AUDIT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 15,00,000 be granted

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Audit' ".

DEMAND No. 31—CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,55,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Currency & Coinage' ".

DEMAND No. 32—MINT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,81,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Mint' ".

DEMAND No. 36—OPIUM

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,40,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Opium' ".

DEMAND No. 37—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,67,28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance' ".

DEMAND No. 39—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Grants-in-Aid to State and Union Territory Governments' ".

DEMAND No. 46—FORESTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Forest' ".

DEMAND No. 48—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Health' ".

DEMAND No. 51—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs' ".

DEMAND No. 52—CABINET

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 92,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Cabinet' ".

DEMAND No. 54—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Administration of Justice' ".

DEMAND No. 55—POLICE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,27,57,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Police' ".

DEMAND No. 57—STATISTICS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 44,31,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Statistics' ".

DEMAND No. 58—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 86,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' ".

DEMAND No. 59—DELHI

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Delhi' ".

DEMAND No. 60—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10 00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' ".

DEMAND No. 63—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' ".

DEMAND No. 64—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,22,000 be granted

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry and Supply' ".

DEMAND NO. 69—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' ".

DEMAND NO. 70—BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 28,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Broadcasting' ".

DEMAND NO. 71—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' ".

DEMAND NO 72—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 280,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' ".

DEMAND NO. 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 93,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' ".

DEMAND NO. 78—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,99,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Labour and Employment' ".

DEMAND NO. 82—MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,49,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966 in respect of 'Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' ".

DEMAND No. 83—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 94,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.' ".

DEMAND No. 84—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' ".

DEMAND No. 87—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,47,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Geological Survey' ".

DEMAND No. 88—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,48,000 be granted to the President o defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Steel and Mines' ".

DEMAND No. 93—LIGHT-HOUSES AND LIGHT-SHIPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,55,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Light-houses and light-ships' ".

DEMAND No. 95—MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing' ".

DEMAND No. 96—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,11,09,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Public Works' ".

DEMAND No. 100—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research' ".

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

DEMAND NO. 103—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—WORKING EXPENSES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,05,000 be granted to the Preisdent to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses' ".

DEMAND NO. 104—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—DIVIDENT TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds' ".

DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs' ".

DEMAND NO. 107—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,64,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Department of Social Security' ".

II. Expenditure met from Capital and Disbursement of Loans and Advances

DEMAND NO. 114—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 77,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 196 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Civil Aviation' ".

DEMAND NO. 115—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 85,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Caiptal Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce' ".

DEMAND NO. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,37,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education' ".

DEMAND NO. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs' ".

DEMAND No. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,41,66,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage' ".

DEMAND No. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,13,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints' ".

DEMAND No. 124—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 64,84,00 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Commuted value of Pensions' ".

DEMAND No. 127—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 70,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government' ".

DEMAND No. 130—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,00,01,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' ".

DEMAND No. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 82,59,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health' ".

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs' ".

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasing' ".

DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,61,06,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes' ".

DEMAND NO. 136—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,45,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' ".

DEMAND NO. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,77,02,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals' ".

DEMAND NO. 140—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines' ".

DEMAND NO. 142—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,51,18,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports' ".

DEMAND NO. 148—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not Met from Revenue)' ".

Does the hon. Minister want to say anything?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): I

would like to make some observations. The last batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure of the Central Government (excluding Railways) for the current year was, as the House is aware, presented in the Lok Sabha on the 25th February, 1966. The total amount asked for was Rs. 335·66 crores as assessed up to the middle of January, 1966. As a result of information that has since become available, the additional requirement under Demand No. 100-Atomic Energy Research during the current year is now estimated at only Rs. 6 lakhs instead of Rs. 26 lakhs shown in the printed booklet. This is because the requirement of Rs. 20 lakhs for housing for the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research which was provided for under Demand No. 100—Atomic Energy Research will now be met from another grant in the Capital section. As savings are available under the Grant in the Capital section, no additional funds will be required on this account. The total amount now required is consequently Rs. 335·46 crores, of which Rs. 94·98 crores relate to Revenue, Rs. 45·48 crores to Capital and the balance of Rs. 195 crores to Loans and Advances.

The main items under Revenue are Rs. 26.27 crores for Defence, Rs. 17.15 crores for transfer of Emergency Risks Insurance receipts to the respective Funds and other expenditure under the Emergency Risks Schemes, Rs. 16·50 crores on account of discount on Treasury Bills and interest on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits, Rs. 6 crores for payment to States for border security, Rs. 5.5 crores for dearness allowances increases, Rs. 5 crores for payment of States' share of Union Excise Duties and Rs. 4 crores for payments against Tax Credit Certificates.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. I am sure you will agree with me that when the Deputy Minister is making an important speech, like this, or rather, reading out an important speech, there should be quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister may resume his seat for a while. There is no quorum. The bell is being rung....

Now, there is quorum. Now, Shri L. N. Mishra may resume his speech.

Shri L. N. Mishra: On the capital side, provision has been made for additional expenditure for purchase of fertilisers—Rs. 13 crores; for the Farakka Barrage Project—Rs. 6.61 crores; and Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Indian Oil Corporation—Rs. 12.77 crores. Of the requirement of Rs. 195 crores under Loans, Rs. 125 crores are for States for Plan and other purposes, of which Rs. 25 crores are recoverable during the year itself and Rs. 70 crores for various parties including public sector concerns. The total requirement of Rs. 335.46 crores will be set off to the extent of Rs. 115.53 crores on account of additional receipts, recoveries, adjustments, surrenders etc. and the net outgo from the Consolidated Fund of India would amount to Rs. 219·93 crores only. The detailed explanations in support of the additional requirements have been given in the Supplementary Demand Statement; and I need hardly repeat them here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time allotted is 2 hours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise to a point of order, under rule 376(2) which says:

> "A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment".

I would invite your attention to Demand No. 140—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel and Mines. Now a supplementary grant of Rs. 138 lakhs is sought for invesment in the Hindustan Zinc Private Ltd. which involves a new service. As mentioned in the explanatory statement, the Metal Corporation of India was acquired by Government by passing an ordinance. The whole matter was very controversial and it was objected

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to by all sections of the House, by all Members of this House, on the ground that the Metal Corporation of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Ordinance was not necessary. When the Bill to replace the Ordinance was brought forward here, all Members, whether belonging to this side or the other, objected to it, including Shri Arun Guha. Our contention was that this taking over by Government of a particular corporation which was recommended to be given a loan of Rs. 4 crores by the Planning Commission was not with good intentions. One of the biggest industrialists of this country, Shri Birla, wanted to get into this Corporation, but the Metal Corporation did not want to include him. Hence Government wanted to come to his help and took it over.

Despite our objections, the Corporation was taken over by Government. Now I feel that this Demand No. 140 cannot be discussed in this House. The House has every right to discuss the other Demands, but it cannot discuss Demand No. 140. I would invite your attention to a judgment delivered by a Division Bench of the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court comprising Kapur J. and Dulat J. on the 13th. In their Judgement, they held the Metal Corporation Act invalid, I have got with me a copy of the Judgement. If the Act has been held invalid, I do not now how this Demand can be discussed in this House.

I am aware that they had some provision for the workers who are working there. Nearly 4,000 workers are there. But discussion of this Demand now will be illegal. Here we are asked to vote a demand which should not normally exist in the grant. My contention is—I am glad the hon. Minister of Mines and Metals is here now—that when an Act has been declared invalid by a High Court, when a stay order has not been obtained, when Government have not gone in appeal to the Supreme Court for an injunction and when no other Bill has been brought forward to revalidate the Act, it is beyond the competence of this House to proceed with a discussion on the Demand in question. I would request your ruling on the point.

The Minister of Mines and Metals (Shri S. K. Dey): An application for a stay order was made to the High Court and an interim stay order has been granted upto the 24th, when it will be considered again. We have also sought leave of the High Court for making an appeal to the Supreme Court.

If I may say so, it is not the question of the taking over of the Corporation that has been contested nor the purpose for which it has been taken over; the dispute is over the quantum of compensation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have got a copy of the judgment with me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Stay order has been granted. Let him not contest that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now, speaking on these Demands, I would confine my remarks to Demands Nos. 14, 25 and 140 . . . .

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): What about cut motions?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर): मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह जो साधारण अनुपूरक मांगें हैं उनके बारे में कटौती के प्रस्ताव दिये गए हैं, तो उनको पेश करने की इजाजत कब दी जायेगी ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members who wish to move cut motions may pass on their slips to the Table within about 10 minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the total time allotted for this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 5—7 minutes each.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is hardly adequate. You can increase the time by half an hour. This is as good as a general budget.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have a heavy agenda before us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If we cannot have 15 minutes, what is the use of speaking?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then others will be shut out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would earnestly request you to show some latitude.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right—about 10 minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As I said, I will confine myself to some of the Demands only. Demand No. 14 is among other things, on account of additional expenditure on account of payment of arrears of Government contribution in respect of certain categories of workers subscribing to the Indian Ordnance Factories' Workmen's Provident Fund. The payment under this fund even after retirement or even after a person dies takes a long time. So I plead with Government and the Finance Minister to kindly see that some method is evolved by which the provident fund is paid at least within three months of retirement or within three months of a man's death. I know that more than a lakh of workers in these ordnance factories were given the option to remain under the provident fund scheme or come under the pension scheme. It was not properly explained to them, with the result that now they find the pensionary benefit is much more. So, I would request that they should be given another option that an opportunity should be given to them again to exercise their option.

Coming to Demand No. 25 Company Law, it has been stated here:

> "Creation with effect from different dates during the current year of the following posts in the erstwhile Departments of Company Affairs and Insurance and of Revenu for implementing the provisions of the Companies Amendment Act, 1965 which were enacted for the purpose of exercising a check on malpractices, misfeasance and other fraudulent methods adopted by some companies, and for examining the working of the Customs Department."

It is a welcome feature. You know that this company law affair has been transferred from the Ministry of Finance to the law Ministry. I do not want to say anything about that. It is their business. But I want effective functioning of the Company Law Department. I had read out just now Question No. 415 of 8th March, 1966. A question was put whether Government has taken steps or whether they have taken any final decision regarding the abolition of the managing agency system. I know the whole question has been referred to a Commission headed by Mr. Patel. What reply did we get? It was said that practically all these managing agencies' terms were coming to an end on 31st December, 1965. The question arose whether the terms should be renewed beyond that date. By a notification it was said that normally it should not go beyond 31st March, 1967, but the Law Minister has expressed his helplessness. What we find from the statement which was laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 415 of 8th March, 1966 is that the term of nearly 35 managing agents was renewed not only for one year or six months, but, without caring in the least for the notification that it should not go normally beyond 31st March, 1967, it was renewed for five years and ten years. Why I want to raise this question is that for Messrs. Parry & Co., and others, it was renewed for ten years. So, I want an answer from the Finance Minister whether it is a fact that in the me-

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morandum against the ex-Finance Minister submitted by some Members of Parliament to the President, this was one of the charges against him that he renewed the managing agency system, without least caring for the instructions in the department, for five years, six years and so on. And from the statement it will be quite clear that he took this action after March or May, 1965, knowing full well that some memorandum was being drafted against him, and after the submission of the memorandum in September, most probably in August or September 1965, he thought it proper before resigning or before quitting this Government, to extend the period of managing agency of nearly 35 managing agencies for five years or more. This requires a thorough investigation. When we said in this House that we demanded that the charges in the memorandum submitted against Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari ex-Finance Minister, deserved a thorough probe, we were told that no probe was necessary. And Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari goes round the country and tells the press people that because there was some hand of big business, some of the Members submitted this memorandum. I would demand a reply from the Finance Minister and Law Minister as to how these managing agencies could be renewed beyond the period of 31st March, 1967. Why for five years and ten years?

This is a question of corruption, and deep-rooted corruption which can only be unearthed by appointing a Commission. That is why I stil plead that there should be a commission appointed to go through all charges against Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, including extending the life of the managing agents for five years or ten years.

Tht Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): We have not asked for any money for that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, no. Kindly read it. Don't try to shield. It says:

> "Creation with effect from different dates during the current year of the following posts...."

It is in page 14.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This is company law, not for managing agents.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Company Law Administration.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is what I am saying. This is about the functioning of company law. But unless we ask for any specific demand for managing agency, he cannot raise it and he is raising a policy issue.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is too much.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Government have asked for some posts in Company Law.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They want money for Company Law, and the duty of Company Law is to see that the companies function properly, it should investigate and so on.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That can not be raised.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am only speaking on the Company Law Administration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is all right. You have said what you wanted to say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want that there should be a commission to go into the various charges against Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, why these Managing Agencies were renewed beyond 31st March, 1967.

Demand No. 51 , under Ministry of Home Affairs. I would invite your kind attention to page 44:

"Increase expenditure under travelling allowance due to more tours undertaken by non-official members of various sub-committees working under the Department of Administrative Reforms as well as for payment of Dearness Allowance..".

When we talk of administrative reforms, there is a commission appointed under the chairmanship of Shri Morarji Desai called the Administrative Reforms Commission. I raised this question the other day that when this Commission is considering all aspects as to how the administrative work can be streamlined, what reforms there can be in the administration, how efficiency, can be increased and so on..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is for 1966.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, but the retrenchment issue is also coming from 1964.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is about past expenditure.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have appointed a commission now. What I am saying is that under a different scheme, the Ministry of Home Affairs appointed a particular committee to go into this entire question, previous to this commission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for that that they want this money.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly hear me. They appointed a committee to consider how there could be increase in efficiency and also how red-tapism could be avoided. This scheme was known as the officer-oriented scheme, and under that scheme they are suggesting retrenchment or transfer or declaration of surplus to the tune of 10,000 employees. Ten thousand employees including LDCs, UDCs, section officers, section assistants and assistants, are going to be retrenched, or they have to accept voluntary retirtment. The other day the Deputy Home Minister, Shri Shukla, in his reply said that there was no possibility of retrenchment, that they would be given alternative jobs, but I have in my possession information that on 15th March, 1966, after that assurance, a letter has been issued marked "Immediate" to all ministries asking the men to retire voluntarily. Young men who can serve for another ten or 15 years have been asked to retire voluntarily. They say it is voluntary retirement, they have been asked to retire voluntarily. That is why I request that this officer-oriented scheme should not be implemented, and the whole case should be referred to the Administrative Reforms Commission. I, therefore, plead that this will be most unfair, that this retrenchment, if it is carried out, will result in mass agitation not only in Delhi but in other places.

14 hrs.

Lastly, a word about the Metal Corporation of India. The hon. Minister said that a stay order had been obtained, I have nothing against that. The choice before the Government is either they pay a compensation of Rs. 25 crores or they allow this company to function. I am all for taking it over; I want the metal corporation and also aluminium corporation to be taken over by the government; I am an ardent supporter of nationalisation and public sector. But the point is whether the government has done it with good intentions. What has been done? Mr. Birla wanted to be associated with the metal corporation. The managing director A. C. Datta and others did not want Mr. Birla to come. But because of Mr. Birla's influence with the government, he got an ordinance passed, when actually this session was going to meet after eight days. This matter deserves reconsideration and rethinking. I would request the hon. Minister who is in charge of the metal and mines department to reconsider the whole matter.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो सप्लीमेंट्री बजट है, उसमें सिर्फ होम मिनिस्ट्री की ग्रांट पर मैं चन्द शब्द बोलना चाहती हूं । इसमें दो-

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

तीन आइटम्ज एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव जस्टिस, पुलिस और दिल्ली के बारे में है ।

पिछले दिनों में जो घटनायें देश में हो रही हैं, चाहे पंजाब में हों, चाहे दिल्ली में हों, उनके लिये हम लोगों को इतनी नाराजगी और इतनी चिन्ता है कि आज होम मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं अर्ज करना चाहती हूं, व्यक्तिगत तौर पर उनकी बहुत भारी एडमायरर होने के बावजूद भी मैं हाउस से यह कहना चाहती हूं, कि अगर वह अपनी मिनिस्ट्री को फौरन ठीक नहीं करते हैं तो उन को होम मिनिस्टर नहीं रहना चाहिये ।

पिछले दिनों में हम लोगों ने देखा कि दिल्ली के कुछ सिपाहियों का ट्रांसफर किया गया, कई थानेदार हटाये गये । यह हमारी आदत हो गई है कि अगर हम अनआथोराइज्ड स्ट्रक्चर को हटाना चाहते हैं तो झोंपड़ियां गिराते हैं । पुलिस को दुरुस्त करना चाहते है तो सिपाहियों के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही करते हैं । करप्शन को हटाना चाहते हैं तो सेर-सेर भर आटा ले जाने वालों को पकड़ते हैं और जो असली कसूरवार हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ हम लोग कार्यवाही नहीं करते ।

मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि जिस दिन दिल्ली में यह लूटमार हो रही थी, जिस दिन दुकानों में आग लगाई जा रही थी, हम वहां मौजूद थे, हमारे डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर वहां पर मौजूद थे, मैं अपने डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहती हूं कि बेहतर होता कि वे वहां न जाते, वहां पुलिस न होती तो बेहतर था, अफसरान न होते तो बेहतर था, तो कम से कम दिल्ली के लोग अपनी हिफ़ाजत खुद कर सकते थे । अगर वहां पर दुकानें लूटी हैं तो पुलिस के भरोसे पर, उन्होंने विश्वास किया कि पुलिस मौजूद है और पुलिस की कमी नहीं थी । मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि मुट्ठी भर लोगों ने जाकर सरेआम इतनी पुलिस के होते हुए दुकानें लूटीं । इतनी पुलिस के होते हुए आग लगाई और अफ़सोस यह है कि आज दिल्ली की जनता कहती है कि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर तक वहां गये, तो भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई ।

मैं जानना चाहती हूं, होम मिनिस्टर साहब से, कि किस को पकड़ा गया । आज कौन नहीं जानता है, हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में कौन नहीं जानता है कि इस सारे फिसाद के पीछे कौन है । बार बार यहां यह बयान दिये जाते हैं कि यह कुछ गुण्डों के काम हैं । मैं कहना चाहती हूं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से, अगर नहीं जानते हैं तो मैं बतलाती हूं । गुण्डे सबसे ज्यादा सेक्युलर होते हैं, वे तो फिरका-परस्त होते ही नहीं । यह फिरकापरस्त आदमियों की कार्यवाही है । इसको आज कौन नहीं जानता है । पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर बार बार कहते रहे हैं कि पंजाब में यह सब जनसंघ करवाता है, कभी कहते हैं कि आर० एस० एस० करवाता है । दिल्ली में, हमारे सेण्टर में, होम मिनिस्टर साहब बार बार कहते हैं कि यह काम गुण्डे कर रहे हैं ।

मैं कल पानीपत गई थी, मेरी आवाज नहीं निकलती है मैं क्या करूं, वहां अफसरों की मीटिंग बुलाई गई, वहां पर एक भी पब्लिक का आदमी बोल नहीं सकता था, दाढ़ें मार-मार कर रोने लगे थे । किस तरह से उन तीन आदमियों ने रेजिस्टेंस करते हुए जानें दीं । उन्होंने दुकानें बन्द न करने की बात कही थी, उन्होंने कहा था कि हम दुकानें बन्द नहीं करेंगे, किस तरह से उनको जिन्दा जला दिया गया । क्या यह गुण्डों का काम है ? मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि गुण्डों को क्या परवाह थी, उनके लिये पंजाबी सूबे का सवाल आये या गैर पंजाबी सूबे का सवाल आये, अगर कोई दुकान बन्द नहीं करता है तो न करे, इससे उनको क्या ? असल में इसके पीछे दूसरी ताकत थी

अब आप सिपाहियों के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही करें या थानेदारों के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही करें । मैं गृह मन्त्री से पूछना चाहती हूं, मुझे

लगता है कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री का रवैया इन जमायतों के बारे में गलत है। जो लोग आग लगाते हैं, जो दुकाने लुटवाते हैं, जो कत्ल करते हैं, जब हिन्दू और मुसलमान का फिसाद होता है तो हम चुप लगाते हैं। हम उसके बारे में कम बात करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि हमको ख्याल होता है कि हमारे कहने से पाकिस्तान वाले फायदा न उठा लें। हिन्दुस्तान का मुंह काला न हो जाय। लेकिन आज मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं है, आज सिखों पर हमला हुआ है, अगर हम इस देश के अन्दर अपनी माइनारिटीज की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो कोई भी हुकूमत हकूमत कहलाने लायक नहीं है। आज हो सकता है कि कुछ जमायतें हों जो सब मुसलमानों को पाकिस्तानी एजेण्ट समझती हों, कुछ जमायतें हों जिनको सारे सिख हिन्दुस्तान के ट्रेटर नजर आते हों, शुक्र है कि आज उन जमायतों की हुकूमत नहीं है। ईश्वर ने गंजे को नाखून नहीं दिये हैं। आज हमारी हुकूमत है, उस जमायत की हुकूमत है जो दुनिया के सामने ऐलान करती है कि हमारे देश में रहने वाले, चाहे हिन्दू हों, मुसलमान हों, सिख हों, ईसाई हों, चाहे यू०पी० वाला हो, पंजाब वाला हो, महाराष्ट्र वाला हो, सब को बराबर के अधिकार हैं। लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी केन्द्र में चुन चुन कर लोग दुकानें लूटते हैं।

हमारे यहां मैं हजार दफ़ा होम मिनिस्टर कह चुकी हूं और इस सदन में कह चुकी हूं। हमारे यहां सरकारी अफ़सरों को—मैं इस लिये आप से कह रही हूं कि सरकार ने जिन लोगों के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही की है, उनके साथ मेरी हमदर्दी इस मायने में नहीं है कि उनको अपना फर्ज पूरा करना चाहिये था, पर हम उनको कौनसी ट्रेनिंग देते हैं। हम उनके सामने कौनसा आदर्श रखते हैं जो वह अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन करेंगे। हमारे यहां सरकारी अफ़सर चाहे वे किसी भी महकमे में हों, चाहे पुलिस में हों, किसी मिनिस्ट्री में हों, कांग्रेस के मेम्बर नहीं बन सकते, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर नहीं बन सकते, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बर नहीं बन सकते, पी० एस० पी० के मेम्बर नहीं बन सकते, लेकिन आर० एस० एस० के मेम्बर बन सकते हैं, क्योंकि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री समझती है कि यह एक कल्चरल आर्गेनाइजेशन है। हम समझते हैं कि वह एक कल्चरल आर्गेनाइजेशन है। इसलिये वह सियासी जमायतों में नहीं आती है। आर० एस० एस० के गुरुजी की यह बात इस हाउस में पचासियों दफ़ा कही गई है, स्टेट की डेफीनीशन बिल्कुल अलग है। उनकी राष्ट्रीयता की डेफीनिशन अलग है, उनकी किताबों में यह बात साफ तौर पर लिखी हुई है...

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : जो यहां पर नहीं है, उनके लिये कहा जा रहा है।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी : जब उनकी नेशन की, स्टेट की डेफिनिशन अलग है, सिटीजन की डेफिनीशन अलग है, तो मैं एक पोलिटीकल साइन्स के फेल हुए विद्यार्थी से पूछती हूं कि वह एग्रीकल्चरल आर्गेनिजेशन है या सियासी जमायत है।

जब कोई जमायत इन सब की डेफिनीशन देती है तो जो हमारी मिनिस्ट्री में बैठ कर पढ़े लिखे लोग उस जमायत को कल्चरल जमायत समझते हैं, तो मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि यह मौका है कि उस मिनिस्ट्री की तहकीकात की जाय, वही ट्रेनिंग लेकर लोग वहां आकर बैठे हैं, जो होम मिनिस्टर साहब को मिसगाइड करते हैं।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आप से अदब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूं और आपके जरिये और इस हाउस के जरिये होम मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करना चाहती हूं कि अगर आज वह यह कहें कि दिल्ली में कार्यवाही इसलिये नहीं करते कि मामला ज्यादा न बिगड़ जाय, अगर होम मिनिस्टर साहब यह कहें कि जनता के कातिलों को इस लिये नहीं पकड़ते

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

कि ज्यादा कत्ल शुरू हो जायेंगे, चोर को इस लिये नहीं पकड़ते कि ज्यादा चोरियां शुरू हो जायंगी तो यह चीज दिल्ली के लोगों को सेटिस्फाई नहीं कर सकती।

इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि आप अपने एटिचूड पर विचार करें। मैं कोई एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव जस्टिस नहीं हूं, आप सिपाहियों को निकालें, थानेदार के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही करें, लेकिन जो जमायतें ऐसी चीजों का सपोर्ट करती हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही न करें, इस लड़के को पकड़ लें, उस छोकरे को पकड़ लें—जब झगड़ा हो, या किसी चोर उचक्के को पकड़ लें, लेकिन जो ये सब करवाने वाले हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही न करें, यह हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के साथ जस्टिस करना नहीं है।

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, I will confine myself to only one or two points as the time will not permit me to cover all the demands in this supplementary budget. The first point is that the supplementary demands for grants include a demand for additional payment required for the privy purses of the erstwhile maharajahs. Coming in the background of the general budget for this year, which has found it necessary even to levy additional tax on sugar and other necessities of life, when the State budgets are forced to tax even foodgrains in this year of scarcity, I do not see any justification whatsoever for giving additional fodder to these white elephants. Today the erstwhile maharajahs absolutely serve no useful purpose, and what is more, they are using these grants to enter politics in a big way and provoke and perpetuate the worst elements of reactionary philosophies in this country. They do not believe in democracy. But this strange democracy like Hitler's democracy, or rather, the pre-Hitler democracy which paved the way for Hitler coming into power, this so-called Congress democracy, is feeding these very reactionary elements out of the taxes collected from the toil of the people; feeding these white elephant and enabling them to preach and practise the worst reactionary politics in this country.

An. hon. Member: What can they do? (*Interruption*).

Shri Daji: They can act as coolies or they can join the Congress and sell permits or licences. I do not care how they live. While there are thousands of people who are unemployed, when we are unable to feed the unemployed, why should we make a fetish of something which was agreed to some 18 years ago? Whatever other things had been done 18 years ago, today, it does not stand to reason that the privy purses should be continued. No. longer should the privy purses continue, but they have again and again raised this issue. I am confident that if this Government is prepared to take a free vote of this House, this thing will not be supported. Even most of the old Congressmen, not the new, the post-1947 recruits—not they—but the pre-1947 Congressmen who have any inkling of the State People's movement or who have known how we, the young lads then, who were connected with the Congress braved the lathies and bullets of these maharajahs, know how these maharajahs lived. We knew that these maharajahs were being paid thousands of rupees of privy purses, for doing what,—they no longer live in the State capitals. My maharajan for instance lives in Bombay, squandering money in the race course.

An. hon. Member: Maharani. (*Interruption*).

Shri Daji: I meant the State from which I come. I thought the simple English was understood. So, this demand, coming as an additional demand for grants, is unconscionable, and I think the Government should take immediate steps to stop it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not additional.

Shri Daji: Now, I come to the next point, Some officers are required to run the company law administration, because the company law amendment has given wider powers to check malpractices in company administration. But, Sir, the record of the company law administration is far from satisfactory. The company law administration is only trying to tinker with the problem; the company law is not drastic enough; but whatever powers existed in the company law, I know that they are not sufficiently exercised, and a wholesale, organised, large-scale misappropriation is going ahead. I wish to inform the House through you—the Social Security Department also has a claim under these supplementary grants—that the amount of provident fund misappropriated by various companies in India amounts to Rs. 40 crores, that is, Rs. 40 crores of workers' money deducted by the employers by the various companies which ought to have been deposited with the Government, have been misappropriated by these companies, and yet I am yet to hear of a single penal action being taken against the companies which misappropriate. Not only that. Most of the closures, particularly the closures of the textile mills, whether in Bombay or Maharashtra as a whole or in Madhya Pradesh or any other part of the country, are the result not of a genuine crisis that the industry faces but a manufactured crisis resulting from continuous misappropriation of company accounts and company funds by a group of managing companies. And the company law administration has been unable to check it. It is all left to the shareholders who may be in a minority and they may not be able to function well, and there may be hundreds of thousands of reasons like this, but the company law administration has been unable to put a stop to this growing practice of misdeeds and misappropriation which is now resulting not only in loss in coal production but in unemployment of thousands of workers. Therefore, this department should mend its ways before it can deserve any consideration from Parliament by way of an additional grant.

Shri Bhagat: Provident fund comes under the Labour Ministry not under company law.

Shri Daji: The department of Social Security is also connected with it Apart from misappropriating provident funds, there are examples of mismanagement. The Hind Group, the Swadeshi Mills, Rajnandgaon Mill, Maharashtra Mill, Muir Mill, Kanpur—these are the companies where the company law administration did not act in time. The company law administration wakes up like Rip Van Winkle; when the horses have belted away, they start locking the stables; it always happens like that. The same is the case with the Home Ministry. This Government stands self-condemned when this Government could not prevent the burning to death of three veteran Congressmen in broad daylight in a city of an important State of our country. How can the ordinary citizen hope for any protection? This is an absolutely corrupt, inefficient, ineffective government, because the persons in authority in Punjab did not want Punjabi Suba; they have manufactured this so-called upheaval; they are flaming it and fanning it to the extent that when three veteran Congressmen, one of whom was the colleague of Bhagat Singh, were burnt to death, I want to ask for your explanation. What was your police doing at that time?—the ever-present police which even follows me to the hotel and sites outside? What was the police doing at that time, when an entire procession went and surrounded the shop and locked these three people in and burnt them? Where had they gone? Were they wearing bangles? All this has been done, I dare say, with the full connivance and knowledge of the Punjab Government which has been thoroughly and consistently against Punjabi Suba. Now

[Shri Daji]

the Punjabi Suba is coming and we hope it will be honestly and really implemented. But this Government which stood against Punjabi Suba stands discredited; its hands are besmirched by this bloody rioting, and its connivance in the bloody rioting, and therefore, it should be promptly removed, to gain the confidence of the people of Punjab and of the countrymen of India as a whole.

Then, I come to my third point; the Ministry of Steel, and the Department of Mines a'so want certain things. I have no time to go into all those things, but let me say just a few words about bonus. This sovereign Parliament passed an Act called the Bonus Act, and employer after employer is openly violating the Bonus Act by not making the payment before the due date, and the Ministry is feeling helpless. Is this the way we inspire confidence among the working classes or among the people in general, about the laws that the Government make? If once by chance you want to pass a law in favour of the employees, even that law is being sabotaged by the employers, giving rise to industrial unrest and strikes and hunger-strikes. There are many other consequences which follow, because this Government is unable to enforce the Bonus Act passed by the sovereign Parliament.

We have been told today—it was retracted and I do not know whether Shri Jagjivan Ram was right to-day or he was right last week—that in view of the payment of bonus the mineowners are demanding an additional Rs. 4 per ton. The total bonus payment will not equal or is not more than a percentage of the increase at Rs. 4 per ton!

Then, I turn to one important demand and that is about the loan to the States. Much has been spoken in this House and will be spoken hereafter about the growing budgetary indiscipline of the States. It is true; there have been overdrawals. But in this context, I wish the Finance Minister to make a distinction between State and State. There are States which have a backward economy and large responsibilities. Even the third Finance Commission has not been able to do justice to them. Because of the added responsibilities that the backward State face, they require an additional amount by way of grants from the Centre. It is a question of policy, viz do you want to perpetuate the backwardness of certain States for ever or help them to catch up with the advanced States and become equal partners in this Republic of India. The backward States like MP, Rajasthan and Kerala should be given adequate help. All the members from Madhya Pradesh—Congress as well as others—have submitted a special memorandum to the Finance Minister only a few days ago. I submit that the whole question of State assistance should be reviewed with this background that the backward States should be helped to be able to catch up with the forward States and live jointly in the fraternity of well-developed States in India.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Madhu Limaye: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 in respect of taxes on income including corporation tax, etc. be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ineffective drive against unaccounted money, foreign exchange violations and tax evasion (2)].

(ii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,00,000 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Policy underlying the Intelligence Agencies' and Home Ministry's ineptitude in dealing with the problem of corruption in high places* (3)]

Shri Bade: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Civil Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Recent air crashes* (6)]

(ii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Commerce be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Manner in which tea estates are purchased* (7)]

(iii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,68,000 in respect of other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Undesirability of foreign advisers* (8)].

(iv) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,40,000 in respect of forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for concentration of opium cultivation in Madhya Pradesh only.* (9)].

(v) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,80,000 in respect of forest be reduced by Rs. 100.'

[*Undesirability of bringing foreigners in India for Logging Training Centres.* (10)].

(vi) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,000 in respect of privy purses and allowances of Indian Rulers be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Dscontentment of erstwhile Indore State and members of Holkar family for disregarding the sentiments regarding inheritance.* (11)].

(vii) "That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of capital outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Indifferent attitude of the Ministry towards Hindi.* (12)].

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the supplementary demands for grants for 1965-66. While doing so, I want to make a few observations on some of the demands. Firstly, I take up Demand No. 12, which is for Rs. 2·48 crores for the navy. It covers pay and allowances of the navy and of civilians and provides for more naval officers and sailors. In this connection, I like to point out that the Indian navy requires to be very much strengthened. It is not strong enough. We have a very long coastline on the west and the east, extending for thousands of miles. We had bitter experience of Pakistani naval attacks on Dwarka and Cochin during the recent Indo-Pakistani conflict. We should have more warships, destroyers, torpedoes, aircraft-carriers and anti-submarine craft. We have no submarine at all, while China has 30 submarines, Indonesia has 6 and Pakistan has one. We should at any cost purchase one submarine at least without any delay. Nothing is known about the result of our talks with the Soviet Government regarding the purchase of submarines.

I come to Demand No. 60 concerning Andaman and Nicobar islands. The demand is for Rs. 10 lakhs for payment of increased DA to the labourers there. The labourers in these islands should be given all facilities to lead a contented and decent life. Their standard of life should be raised.

The Andaman and Nicobar islands should be well developed. The refu-

[Shri Muthiah]

gees from Pakistan and the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon should be settled there. The Nicobar islands are not sufficiently developed. They are thinly populated. The standard of life of the people there requires much improvement. The southernmost islands in the Nicobar group should be particularly developed in respect of communications and transport and the basic needs of life, and more people should be settled there than at present, in view of a possible peril from Indonesia at some future date. The islands are very important, strategically, from the point of view of India's defence. They form the outer wall of Indian defence.

On 14th January, 1966 the Captain of the Ship "The State of Madras" told me, when I was on board the ship going to Singapore, that he saw one day a number of Indonesians landing on one of the southern-most islands of the Nicobar group and that he saw several times Indonesian boats coming very near our islands. He also told me that this was reported to the Government. I request the government to be very vigilant and take proper steps, so that the islands can be well protected from possible danger.

I then come to Demand No. 63, which is for a token grant of Rs. 1,000 for the setting up of the Administrative Reforms Commission. The Commission has been set up to consider measures for ensuring the highest standards of efficiency and integrity in the public services and for making the pub'ic servants fit instruments for achieving the social and economic objectives of our government and for making public servants responsive to the people. The Commission has to consider Central-State relationships, Central administration, State administration, district administration and the redress of people's grievances. It should find out methods to eliminate the present red-tapism and undue delay and corruption in the administration. It has to suggest a machinery to hear and redress people's grievances at the Central level, State level and district level.

I come to Demands Nos. 72 and 74 concerning Irrigation and Power. The first demand is for Rs. 2·80 lakhs for increased allowances for the Central Government employees in the Irrigation and Power Ministry and for providing air-conditioning facilities in the new accommodation allotted to this ministry. The second demand for Rs. 93 lakhs is for the Trisuli Hydel Project in Nepal. I find no reference in this demand to the proposed 250 MW thermal plant at Tuticorin to be set up in the fourth plan, about which questions were asked in Parliament. The Chief Minister and the Minister of Electricity of the Madras Government are expressing their deep regret over the Central Government's delay in giving approval to the plant. The Madras Government is most earnest about putting up this plant at Tuticorin in the fourth plan in view of the State's serious shortage of electric power for its numerous industries and the frequent failures of the hydel projects because of the failure of rains.

I come to Demand No. 83 concerning Petroleum and Chemicals. The demand is for Rs. 94,000 for the payment of French experts of the French Petroleum Institute to advise and assist the Central Government on the planning of oil refineries and petrochemical industries in the country.

In this context, I like to point out that a fertiliser plant is essential for Tuticorin to cater to the needs of the southern districts of Madras State, which are predominantly agricultural areas and which require a good deal of fertilisers for the millions of farmers there. A licence was issued to Messrs Kothari and Sons about five

years ago to start a fertiliser factory at Tuticorin, but to the terrible disappointment of the people of Tuticorin and Tirunelveli and Madras State, they surrendered the licence to the Government some months ago. In view of this, the Central Government should take immediate steps to establish a fertiliser plant in the public sector at Tuticorin in the fourth plan.

I come to Demands Nos. 4 and 114 concerning the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The first demand is for Rs. 1·39 lakhs and the second demand for Rs. 77,000. The first concerns civil defence and the second concerns equipment under TCA programme. While supporting the demands, I appeal to the Government to establish an aerodrome near Tuticorin, between Tuticorin and Vallanad near the Palayamkottai-Tuticorin Road, in view of the Tuticorin port becoming a major harbour and the hinterland developing fast into an industrial area.

I come to Demand No. 142 which concerns port development. The demand is for Rs. 1.51 crores. In this connection, I wish to point out that sufficient funds were not allotted for the year. 1965-66 for the Tuticorin harbour project. Because of want of funds, the construction of the two breakwaters has been practically suspended. The harbour authorities are feeling very much disappointed and frustrated. The people of Madras State are also disappointed at this. I have talked several times with the Chief Engineer and other engineers of the harbour project. I have talked to many prominent leaders of Tuticorin. They feel that something should be immediately done, and additional funds should be immediately allotted for the Tuticorin project, so that the construction of the two breakwaters may be continued without break, and the whole work may be expedited. The Central Government should also call for tenders without delay, so that the construction may go ahead.

Shri Krishanpal Singh (Jalesar): Sir, I had no intention to speak during this debate, but certain remarks made by my neighbour, Mr. Daji, have compelled me to say a few words. Not because I have any direct connection with any princely house. I myself had been, in the past, a critic of the princes, but I think as Mr. Daji grows a little older and grows a few grey hair like me, he will realise that this institution has contributed a good deal to the ancient culture of India.

Now Sir, if we take architecture alone and see the temples of Kajuraho and other monuments we feel astounded as to what they had achieved in the past. Similarly, music, painting and all the arts were developed under their patronage. Not only that, among even the rulers of ancient India the ancient idea of kingship was so sublime that some of those old kings in India have left a permanent impression in the history of the world. It is only the other day; speaking on the food debate, Dr. Singhvi remarked that during the time of princely India in the State of Rajasthan arrangements for the supply of fodder and giving relief to the people who were hit by scarcity were better than they are now. So, Sir, to condemn the princes outright, especially when they are not capable ond they are not here to defend themselves, is I think really unfortunate. I think that the little which our Government is doing to preserve their institution is the least which could have been expected, and I hope that this House will not try to cut down any of the privy purses. The Government are already following a policy of gradually reducing the privy purse. On the contrary, I wish that some of these princes who understand democratic institutions as well as any of us do should have a place in our Constitution.

Just a few minutes back my hon. friend here was speaking about the Second Chamber. I was not concerned with the making of this Constitution. But if I had had any hand in it, instead of making our second chambers what they are at present, I would have certainly given a position in the second

[Shri Krishnapal Singh]

chambers to our ruling princes, to the heads of some of our religious institutions and also some of our industrial houses which have done so much in their respective spheres. Then the second chambers would have appeared more realistic than they are at present. It is true that the second chambers, constituted as they are at present, reflect the same kind of opinion as we have in the lower house and, therefore, they are considered superfluous.

Sir, I would again press that the ruling princes or the princes of India should be preserved and they should be given a specific place in our Constitution.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. While doing that I would refer first to one Demand, Demand No. 127. This Demand asks for a sum of Rs. 125 crores for miscellaneous advances to State Governments. It also asks for a sum of Rs. 16.50 crores for advances to foreign governments. I shall also briefly refer to a sum of Rs. 3.88 crores asked for the purpose of a loan to the Hidustan Zinc Limited.

Talking, first, about the large sum of Rs. 125 crores that is required for advances to State Governments, we have been lately in a mood to think of State Governments from a particularly suspicious angle. I do not think that is justified, for here we have been given a list of what are the programmes that the State Governments have on their hands. For instance, some of these sums are required for the State Governments for promoting agricultural production schemes, some are required for special development crash programmes, some are required for distribution of fertiliser and seeds among the cultivators and some are required for loans to States for rural electrification. That is a necessary thing at this juncture since it will be used for supplying power to pumps for lift irrigation. Again, there is an item here for water supply and drainage schemes. All these are necessary items and we ought not to look at any demand from the States for loans and advances as suspect. We should consider the timely observation made yesterday by the Finance Minister when he said—I will just read from the synopsis of yesterday's proceedings—

> "So there was realism in the States. Also it was hoped that by better collection and by more vigorous means of limiting expenditure they would be able to cover some of this deficit."

We all join in that hope and we support this Demand.

The next item is a sum of Rs. 16.50 crores for advances to foreign governments. In this connection, I would say that we are gratified at the excellent way in which the Government has been managing these trade agreements with East European countries and the United Arab Republic. We all know the mechanism of these trade agreements which have been working very smoothly and very profitably for our country. Today there is no greater need for this country than the need to increase our exports, and it is very imaginatively done under these various trade agreements. These advances are only going to be temporary. After all, when there is trade between two countries, between India and, say, UAR, there cannot be an equal amount sent out and an equal amount received in India. Sometimes we may receive more from them and send out less and there may be need for temporary accommodation. That accommodation is going to be provided for here through the Reserve Bank through the accounts of these various foreign companies, and I think that arrangement has been working very well. That arrangement has the support of this House.

Finally, just a word about Hindustan Zinc Limited which has recently been formed to take over the Metal Corporation of India Limited. We all

know the dire need of this country for metals like zinc. In view of that, we cannot but welcome any encouragement that is being given by loans and advances to this newly-formed company, the Hindustan Zinc Limited.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डिमांड्स फोर सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांटस पेश की गई है मैं समझता हूं यह बजट के ही समान है । इनके तहत 335.63 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है । 335.63 करोड़ रुपये का सप्लीमेंटरी बजट पेश किया गया है । इसमें आइटम्स तो बहुत सारे है लेकिन समय बहुत थोड़ा है । इसलिए मैं जिन जिन पर मुझे बोलना है उन पर, हर एक पर, एक, एक और दो, दो मिनट लेकर आगे बढ़ता हूं ।

अभी यहां माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी ने जो जली कटी बातें कही हैं और आर० एस० एस० और जनसंघ को कोसा है वह उन्हीं को शोभा देता है । लेकिन मैं एक बात यहां पर बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि कोई भी ऐसा हिन्दुस्तानी है, कोई भी ऐसा जनसंघी देश में नहीं होगा जिसे कि पानीपत की घटना पर दुःख न हुआ हो और जिसका कि सिर उस कांड की वजह से शर्म से नीचे न झुक जाता है । हम सभी को इस घटना पर बहुत दुःख है लेकिन माननीय सदस्या ने जो जहर उगला है वह उचित नहीं है । उन्होंने कहा है कि अच्छा हुआ कि गंजे को नाखून नहीं हैं तो मैं कहता हूं कि यह कहावत स्वयं उन्हीं पर लागू होती है और हमारा कहना है कि अच्छा हुआ कि वह कभी होम मिनिस्टर नहीं बनीं, अगर बनती तो बड़ा मुश्किल होती और उस हालत में एक, एक जनसंघी को वह फांसी पर लटका देतीं। वह प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की तरफ से पानीपत फर्स्ट हैंड एनफारमेशन लेने गई थीं और जैसा अभी उन्होंने हाउस में जहर उगला उससे हम अन्दाजा कर सकते हैं कि उन्होंने इन्दिरा जी के कान में क्या क्या जहर न उगला होगा । मैं इस बारे में और कुछ ज्यादा न कहते हुए यही कहना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के कम्युनिस्ट मत और विचार रखने वाले कांग्रेस में घुस जाते हैं और वे कांग्रेस के लीडर कहे जाते हैं तो किस प्रकार की स्थिति बन जाती है वह आज हाउस के सामने है । बाकी इस तरह की अवांछनीय घटनाएं जैसे कि पानीपत में हुई उसके लिए हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी चाहे वह जनसंघी हो या कोई भी हो उससे बड़ा रंज है और सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है । जितने भी जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ता हैं और एम० पीज० हैं उन्हें आज पंजाब में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसके लिये बड़ा दुःख है । इस बारे में अधिक न कह कर आगे बढ़ना चाहता हूं ।

फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट की यह डिमांड है । उसको देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज की मोनोपली को कितना ऐक्सटेंशन सरकार द्वारा दिया गया है ? श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने 35 कम्पनियों को ऐक्सटेंशन दिया है । इन 35 कम्पनियों की मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज को 10, 10 और 5, 5 साल के लिये ऐक्सटेंड कर दिया है । हरडीलिया कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड के मैनेजिंग एजेंट ई० आई० डी० पैरी लिमिटेड को दस साल के लिये ऐक्सटेंड कर दिया है अर्थात 31-1-75 तक बढ़ा दिया है । दूसरी कम्पनी कलकत्ता मूवीटोन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड है उसके मैनेजिंग एजेंट बोस ब्रादर्स को पांच साल के लिये बढ़ा दिया है । इसी तरह बिम्सा स्टोन लिमिटेड कम्पनी के बड़े ऐंड कम्पनी को 7 साल के लिए ऐक्सटेंड कर दिया है । इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि 35 कम्पनियों की मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज का टाइम आगे ऐक्सटेंड कर दिया है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि क्वेश्चन नम्बर 415 जो कि 8-3-65 को आया था उसके जवाब में सरकार ने यह फरमाया था कि 31 मार्च, 1967 के बाद हम मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज को एक्सटेंशन नहीं देंगे । ऐसा मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया था तो फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं

[श्री बड़े]

आता कि यह 35 कम्पनियों की मैनेजिंग एजेंसीज को क्यों एक्सटेंशन दिया गया है ।

दूसरा कट मोशन मेरा डिमांड नम्बर 58 के बारे में है जो कि प्रिवी पर्सेज से सम्बन्धित है । इसके लिए मेरा यह कहना है कि जो उनकी अस्टेंब्हाइल स्टेटों में वारिसा का हक दिया जाता है उसमें होम मिनिस्टरी के हाथ में पावर्स नहीं होनी चाहिएं क्योंकि वहां प्रेशर और फोर्स लगाया जाता है जो कि अनुचित है । इस इनहैरीटेंस के मामले को तय करने के लिये जजेज् मुकर्रर करने चाहिएं । अब मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि इंदौर स्टेट में ऊषा इंदौर महाराज की लड़की थी । उसने एक पंजाबी युवक मल्होत्रा से शादी कर ली तो वहां जो अहल्या गांधी संरक्षक समिति है उन्होंने उस बारे में रिप्रेजेंटेशन किया शासन से कि यहां की गद्दी पर मराठा या धनगर ही का हक आता है और उसको लेकर झगड़ा चला । इस वास्ते इनहैरीटेंस का मामला डिसाइड करने का हक जजेज् को ही देना चाहिए ।

अब मैं डिमांड नम्बर 46 पर आता हूं जो कि फारेस्ट के बारे में है । इस में गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत से फौरेस्ट्स एक्सपर्ट्स बाहर से मंगाये हैं । इसमें यह कहा गया है :—

"The Government of India, with assistance from the United Nations Special Fund, are operating the project "Logging Training Centres" for the establishment of 4 Training Centres. This project went into operation in July 1965 when the agreement for its implementation was signed between the Government of India and the United Nations Special Fund. Under this project, training will be imparted to the officers and staff of the State Forest Departments as well as the nominees of forest lessees is the use of modern logging tools and mechanical equipment with a view to avoiding wastage of timber and reducing transportation costs."

मुझे तो यह चीज बड़ी ही हास्यास्पद लगती है । आखिर बाहर के फौरेनर्स यहां आकर देखेंगे क्या ? वह क्या हमारे साखू और झाड़ को देखेंगे? उनको हमारे जंगलों के बारे में कुछ मालूम ही नहीं है और वह हमें क्या गाइड करेंगे ? हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के जंगलों में कोई 56 लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं और उनको लकड़ी के बारे में कहीं अधिक अच्छा ज्ञान होता है क्योंकि वे वहां पर मुद्दतों से काम करते हैं । फौरेन एक्सपर्ट्स को क्या मालूम कि हमारे जंगलों में क्या होता है और वह हमें क्या सिखायेंगे ? हमारे जंगल उनको मालूम ही नहीं हैं । अभी एक वहां पर जर्मन डाक्टर आया था और जब उसने वहां पर टिम्बर के पत्ते देखे तो उसे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि यहां इतने बड़े पत्ते होते हैं । उनको बतलाया गया कि इससे भी बड़े झाड़ और पत्ते हमारे यहां होते हैं । मेरे साथ उन्होंने हमारे जंगलों को देखा तो आश्चर्य में पड़ गये और कहने लगे कि इस प्रकार के जंगल तो हमने वेस्ट जर्मनी में देखे ही नहीं हैं । दरअसल उनको हमारे जंगलों के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है और यह फौरेन एक्सपर्ट्स को इस के लिए मंगा कर पैसे की फिजूलखर्ची की जा रही है जो कि रुकनी चाहिए । अब अगर यहां के इंडिया के एक्सपर्ट्स यदि स्विटजरलैंड में या इंग्लैंड में भेजे जायें तो उन लोगों को स्विटजरलैंड के जंगलों के बारे में क्या ज्ञान होगा ? इस तरह से एक्सपर्ट्स को मंगाना या भेजना महज पैसे का अपव्यय है और उनसे जो ट्रेनिंग पर जाते हैं लौटने पर पूछा जाता है तो प्राइवेटली वह कहते हैं कि सीखा क्या बस मजा उड़ाया । इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि यह जो फौरेस्ट्स एक्सपर्ट्स

बुलाने या बाहर भेजने की पद्धति है यह तुरन्त बन्द की जाय । फौरेनर्स जो यहां इसके लिए आते हैं उस पर कितना पैसा खर्च होता है और जरूरत इस बात की है कि कि यह अपव्यय फौरन बन्द किया जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है ।

श्री बड़े : बस मैं एक मिनट में खत्म किये दे रहा हूं ।

ऐयर क्रैसेज के बारे में जो कि डिमांड नम्बर 4 है तो इन रीसेंट ऐयर क्रैसेज के बारे म ब्लिट्ज अखबार के 26 फरवरी के अंक मे एक खबर इस आशय की छपी है कि यह जो ऐयर क्रैसेज होते हैं इसमें पायलेट्स और ऐयर होस्टेसज का आपस में झगड़ा चलता है । इतना ही नहीं, इन ऐयर होस्टेसज का सम्बन्ध ऊपर वालों से रहता है ऐसा इस अखबार में लिखा है और परिणामस्वरूप इससे पसेंजर्स की सेफ्टी खोखे में रहती है । उस अखबार में यह लिखा है :—

"It will be unfair to throw all the blame on the pilots. The top is not free from the rot. What better instance of this could there be than that of the air-hostess who, about two years ago, when asked to explain why she reported late for duty, was brutally frank to tell the Operations Manager to call for the explanation from Mr. X (here she named the person who has at the very summit in the IAC)."

इस प्रकार जो ऐयर होस्टेसज और पाइलेट्स का झगड़ा चलता है उसकी तरफ शासन को देखना चाहिए और जहां भी इस तरह की गड़बड़ हो तो उसकी पूरी तत्परता से जांच पड़ताल करवा कर जरूरी कदम उठाये जाने चाहिएं ताकि वहां का काम ठीक से चले ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त कर दें ।

श्री बड़े : बस एक प्वाइंट आध मिनट में कह कर बैठ जाऊंगा । वह है—

Need for conservation of opium in Madhya Pradesh only.

इसके बारे में कहा गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में ओपीयम की कल्टीवेशन ज्यादा होती है, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी होती है, लेकिन उसमें यह कहा गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के ओपीयम में मर्फिया की परसेन्टेज ज्यादा होती है । वहां पर ओपीयम की रैदावार मुद्दतों से चली आ रही हैं, यहां तक कि जब चाइना को अफीम भेजी जाती थी तो वह वहां से भेजी जाती थी । इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है वहां पर मारफिया सब्सटेंस ज्यादा होने की वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश के मुकाबले में मध्य प्रदेश में इसका ज्यादा कल्टीवेशन होना चाहिये और इसके लिये लाइसेन्स दिए जायें ।

श्री वाल्मीकी (बुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन अनुपूरक मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं । महंगाई भत्ते की दर और वेतन की सीमा में वृद्धि के कारण इस औचित्य में मेरा विश्वास है । फिर भी बजट के बाद अनुपूरक मांगों का लाया जाना कुछ विचित्र सा प्रतीत होता है । देश की कराधान की नीति किसी भी प्रकार की हो और जिस प्रकार से वह चलती है, उसमें समाजवाद का समावेश बहुत कम प्रतीत होता है । यद्यपि समाजवाद की भावना मानी गई है, लेकिन उसका किस प्रकार से अर्थ-नीति में पूर्णता के साथ पालन किया जा रहा है, इसमें मेरा गहरा शक है । मैं इन मांगों के बारे में कोई दूर-दृष्टि से नहीं देखता हूं, फिर भी मैं यह जरूर देखता हूं कि जब आप किसी भी प्रकार की वृद्धि करते हैं वेतन-क्रम के अन्दर या भत्ते की दर के अन्दर, उसका प्रभाव देश पर क्या पड़ता है और देश में महंगाई जो बुरे तरीके से सारे देश को खा रही है, वह बढ़ती जा रही है और वृद्धि का प्रभाव इस प्रकार से महंगाई पर, नित्य

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

प्रति की चीजों की कीमतों पर पड़ता है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। आज सभी लोगों और विशेषकर कम आमदनी वाले लोगों, गरीब लोगों, मामूली लोगों और जिनकी आर्थिक दशा अत्यन्त शोचनीय है, उन पर कैसे प्रभाव पड़ता है, यह सरकार को जानना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जब भी आप इस प्रकार का कदम उठाते हैं, उसका प्रभाव राज्यों पर भी होता है। राज्यों के अन्दर सरकारी कर्मचारियों की अवस्था अत्यन्त शोचनीय है, उसको सुधारने के लिये किसी भी प्रकार का कदम नहीं उठाया जाता है और क्योंकि इधर भी आर्थिक पहलू होता है, इसलिये वह बात वहीं रह जाती है। बात कुछ डिस्पैरिटी की भी आती है, भिन्नता-विभिन्नता की भी आती है। आप यह देखें कि केन्द्र के वेतन क्रम के अन्दर और भत्तों की दर के अन्दर और राज्यों के वेतनक्रम और भत्तों की दर के अन्दर कितना अन्तर है। उसे सरकार को देखना चाहिये। भारत सरकार का यह उत्तरदायित्व होता है जो भिन्नताओं से लड़ती है। सरकार भिन्नताओं की दूरी को दूर करके वेतनक्रम का एक ऐसा समान स्तर सारे देश में कायम करे जो मिसाल हो जाय।

मैं यह समझता हूं कि अनुपूरक मांगों का यह तीसरा और जैसा कि इसमें जाहिर किया गया है, अन्तिम दौर है। दौर तो चलता रहता है, लेकिन इसके साथ आमदनी के जरिये, कराधानों को बढ़ाने के जरिये, जो आपके हैं, वह आपके अपने हैं। मैं इसमें विश्वास करता हूं कि—

अर्थस्य मूलं राज्यम्

अर्थात् अर्थ की जड़ राज्य है। लेकिन जब जड़ ही खराब हो तो अर्थ कहां से पैदा होगा। इसलिये जड़ मजबूत होनी चाहिये, जड़ ऐसी होनी चाहिये यदि उसे पानी न भी मिले तो भी वह धरती में, गहरी जमीन में रह कर अपना काम चला सके, लेकिन देश के अन्दर . .

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : इनकी जड़ को खोद दो।

श्री बाल्मीकी : जड़ बहुत गहरी है, आप खोद नहीं सकते, अभी तो आपके पास खुर्पा भी नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह कहते हैं कि सरकार की जड़ें खोदना चाहते हैं।

श्री बाल्मीकी : इस तरह की बातें कह कर मुझे बहाने की कोशिश न कीजिये।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता था कि अर्थ नीति, कराधान की नीति ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि सरकार इस प्रकार के कदम उठाये धन इकट्ठा करने के और उसको व्यय करने के कि उसका प्रभाव जनसाधारण पर, मामूली आदमियों के जीवन पर बहुत बुरे तरीके से न पड़े। आज बचत की बात तो बहुत कही जाती है लेकिन सरकार का यह डिपार्टमेंट कुछ ग्लेमरस डिपार्टमेन्ट हो गया है, या यों कहूं कि यह कुछ लेडीज का डिपार्टमेन्ट हो गया है तो अनुचित न होगा। यह ठीक है कि आदमियों की बनिस्बत सद्नारियां अधिक बचत करती हैं और उसी प्रकार से धन भी इकट्ठा करती हैं। लेकिन सरकार के महकमों के अंदर बचत की दृष्टि से कोई काम होता हो, वह मैं नहीं मानता हूं।

मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि नये मंत्री आते हैं, उपमंत्री आते हैं, पार्लियामेंट्री सेक्रेटरी आते हैं वे नये फर्नीचर के चक्कर में आते हैं लेकिन आप मेरी अंगुली देख लें सरकार ने जितना रद्दी फर्नीचर आज हमारे फ्लैट्स में दिया हुआ है और जिस तरह से हमारे फ्लैटों को दरगुजर किया जाता है, उसकी मिसाल और कहीं नहीं है। डाक्टर ने मेरी इस अंगुली में लगी हुई फांस को एक माइनर आपरेशन का रूप दिया है, लेकिन वह मेज इतनी रद्दी

है कि जरा सा किसी का हाथ लग जाय तो उसमें बहुत सी फांसे घुस जाती हैं ।

फिर भी यह बात जरूर है कि सरकार को बचत का ध्यान करना ही चाहिये, बचत आप नहीं करते हैं और खर्च करते चले जाते है तो वही स्थिति प्रतीत होती है——

ऋणं कृत्वा घृतं पिबेत्

कर्ज लेकर भी घी पिये जाओ, लेकिन इस से देश के अन्दर विकास का उजाला नहीं आयेगा। समृद्धि बड़े कार्यों से नही होती है, बड़े कारखानों से नही आती है, समृद्धि गरीबों की मेहनत से आती है, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धन्धों से आती है । यह जो बड़ा भारी इण्डस्ट्रीयलाइजेशन का नशा है यह देश को कर्ज में दबाता चला जायेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका समय हो गया है ।

श्री वाल्मीकी : मुझे और टाइम दीजिये। अभी तो मैं डिमाण्ड पर भी नहीं आया हूं। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप को इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

मैं आपका ध्यान डिमाण्ड सं० 72 की ओर जो सिचाई तथा बिजली मंत्रालय से ताल्लुक रखती है, दिलाना चाहता हूं । आज किसानों को सिचाई के लिये पानी नहीं मिलता है, बिजली नहीं मिलती है, उनको खेती की उन्नति के लिए पानी मिलना चाहिये, बिजली मिलनी चाहिये । मेरे जिले के अन्दर जो मांट ब्रांच एक नहर है, शाखा गंगा नहर, जो मथुरा की ओर जाती है, उसका उपयोग यहां समाप्त किया जा रहा है । नहर हमारे यहां बहती है, उसका पानी सिचाई के लिये मथुरा और दूसरे जिलों को दिया जायगा और वहां उस क्षेत्र में ट्यूब-वेल का भी प्रकरण जारी है। ।ट्यूब वेल खोदे गये हैं लेकिन बिजली के अभाव में वे चले ही नहीं हैं । मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार इस काम को लेकर वहां के किसानों पर सरकार व पुलिस द्वारा जो जुल्म हो रहे हैं, मैं यकीनी तौर से सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं और यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार देखे कि वहां नहर की जरुरत है या ट्यूबवेल की जरूरत है । सरकार उस कठिनाई को शीघ्र दूर करे ।

अब मैं सामाजिक सुरक्षा की डिमान्ड सं० 107 की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । मुझे बड़ा पसन्द आया कि हरिजनों के काम के अतिरिक्त यद्यपि हरिजनों के साथ अब भी अन्याय होता है, उन्हे सामाजिक सुरक्षा नहीं मिलती है और आज भी उनके सिर काट डाले जाते हैं, उन्हें सरकार की ओर से कोई सुरक्षा नहीं मिलती है ।

मैं अभी इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, आज जो स्थिति पंजाब और दूसरी जगहों में हो रही है, उसका हमें बहुत दुख है, खेद है । पानीपत में जो कांग्रेसजनों को जलाया गया है वह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर तथा शोचनीय बात है। लेकिन इसे भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है । इस प्रकार की जो शोचनीय और दुखजनक घटनायें घटित होती है, इन पर हम गहरा अफसोस जाहिर करते हैं। हम देशवासियों का यह कर्तव्य है कि हम इस ढंग से कार्य करें कि देश में शान्ति कायम रहे। हमें ऐसे शान्त वातावरण को तैयार करना चाहिये कि हमारे देश से जातिभेद, वर्ग भेद, भाषा भेद, वर्ण-भेद जैसी बुराइयां दूर हों।

गरीब लोगों के लिए, कष्ट पीड़ित लोगों के लिए, निर्धन व्यक्तियों के लिए, बूढ़ों के लिए, औरतों और बेवाओं व अनाथों के लिए, उनकी भलाई के कामों आदि के लिए जो रकम रखी गई है या रखी जाती है, उसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। जब सामाजिक सुरक्षा की बात कही जाती है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि आप गरीब लोगों का, ध्यान रख बेवाओं का कमजोर लोगों का, बूढ़ों का, उनका जिनके पास रोजगार के कोई साधन नहीं है, ध्यान रखें और उनके लिए कोठी योजना में पर्याप्त धनराशि का प्रावधान करें ।

[श्री वाल्मीकी]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं। साथ-साथ सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करता हूं कि नीति अनीति नहीं होनी चाहिये, जो नीति आपने अपनाई है उस पर आपको दृढ़ रहना चाहिये, उसका आप को सच्चे दिल से पालन करना चाहिये और ऐसी आर्थिक नीति अपनानी चाहिये जिससे देश और देशवासियों का हित हो।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तीन मन्त्रालयों के सम्बन्ध में बोलना चाहता हूं, वित्त मन्त्रालय, गृह मन्त्रालय और असैनिकीय उड्डयन मन्त्रालय, यानी सिविल एवियेशन। आज अखबारों में खबर आई है कि एयर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल ने अपनी जो उड़ानें हैं विदेशों में जाने के लिए उनको अनिश्चित काल तक मुल्तवी रखा है। ऐसा क्यों हुआ है? उसके बारे में जब बयान आएगा तब बहस होगी। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इतनी बड़ी कम्पनी में इतनी सड़ान आ गई है कि इसके बारे में जब तक कोई जांच समिति बिठाई नहीं जाती है, यह मामला साफ होने वाला नहीं है। इधर वित्त मन्त्रालय ने विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत करने के लिए नियम बनाये हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक से अनुमति पत्र जब तक नहीं मिलता है कोई भी विमान कम्पनी विदेशी यात्रा के लिए टिकट न कटवाये। उसको पी फार्म कहा जाता है। मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एयर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल जो सरकारी क्षेत्र की एक कम्पनी है यह बराबर वित्त मन्त्रालय के द्वारा और रिजर्व बैंक के द्वारा जो कानून पास किया गया है उसका स्वयं उल्लंघन करती चली जा रही है और अभी तक इसके बारे में जो ठोस कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये थी, मुझे दुख और खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि नहीं हो पाई है। एयर इंडिया इंटरनेशनल के जो व्यवस्थापक हैं उनका इस में सम्बन्ध आता है और सांताक्रुज के जो स्टेशन मैनेजर थे बख्शी साहब उनका भी इससे सम्बन्ध आता है। इस बख्शी साहब ने अपने रिश्तेदार के लिए पासपोर्ट पर चार सौ बीसी करके रिजर्व बैंक की मुहर लगाई है। वित्त मन्त्रालय को इस बात का पता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे क्या कोई जांच हो रही है?

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : इनको यह चार सौ बीसी शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिये। यह अनुचित है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please do not bring in names of persons who are not here in the House to defend themselves.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मन्त्री को कई बार लिख चुका हूं इसके बारे में। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर उनको आप बन्द नहीं करेंगे मेरा समय आप बढ़ाइये। सांताक्रुज के जो स्टेशन मैनेजर थे उन्होंने अपने रिश्तेदार के लिए पासपोर्ट पर चार सौ बीसी करके रिजर्व बैंक की मुहर लगाई है। इस अधिकारी को अब तक मुअत्तिल क्यों नहीं किया गया, गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मन्त्री महोदय इस पर प्रकाश डालें।

आज गृह मन्त्रालय और वित्त मन्त्रालय पास आकर पूरक मांग कर रहे हैं। हम से कह रहा है कि हमें पैसा दो। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कोई कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं वह इस मामले में कर रहा है।

दूसरी बात मैं जो व्यवस्थापक हैं, उनके बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने भी अपने एक रिश्तेदार के लिए रिजर्व बैंक पर अनुचित ढंग से से दबाव डाल कर उनके लिए पी० फार्म दिलवाया है। जिस किसी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन के लिए वह गए हैं वह जिस विषय

को लेकर था उससे इनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था और न उनको इस विषय की जानकारी थी । फिर भी इन कानूनों को तोड़ा जा रहा है ।

और एक बात एयर इण्डिया इंटरनेशनल के सम्बन्ध में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । वहां अधिकारियों ने एक षड्यन्त्र बनाया है । वे किसी भी नागरिक से—बम्बई में हर एक आदमी इसको जानता है—पांच सौ या हजार रुपये ले लते हैं और कहते हैं कि उनको टिकट मिल जाएगा और रिजर्व बैंक के पी फार्म की वे जरा भी परवाह न करें, हम आपको पी फार्म दिलवा देंगे, ऐसा वे कहते हैं । इस तरह से वहां टिकट आदि दिये जा रहे हैं । अभी तक एयर इण्डिया इण्टरनेशनल के सबसे बड़े जो अधिकारी हैं उनको क्यों नहीं आपने मुअत्तिल किया है, यह भी मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं । यह जो सांताक्रुज के स्टेशन मैनेजर थे उनको आपने किसी दूसरी जगह भेज कर उनको बढ़ोतरी दी है, उनको तरक्की आपने दी है । उनको क्यों गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है ? आखिर केन्द्र में भी सेंट्रल इंटेलीजेंस ब्यूरो है । वह क्या करता है ? हमारे टेलीफोन टैप करने का काम करता है ? इधर पन्द्रह बीस दिन से मैं देख रहा हूं । कई मेरे मित्रों ने मेरे पास शिकायत की है कि जब कभी आपको टेलीफोन करते हैं, एक्सचेंज की आवाजें आती हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो मामला मैंने बताया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि गृह मन्त्रालय का जो सदाचार का, भ्रष्टाचार निरोधी अभियान है यह भी एक नम्बर का ढोंग है सब से बड़ा मसला इस सदन में इस वक्त चल रहा है, एक ज्योतिषी का । कई मन्त्रियों से उनका रिश्ता है । इस ज्योतिषी ने न्यूयार्क टाइम्ज को... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण : ज्योतिषी पर आपको क्या आपत्ति है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may wait; the statement is going to be made.

श्री मधु लिमये : उसके पास आप भी जाओ और उनको अपना हाथ दिखाओ और पूछो कि आपके भविष्य में क्या लिखा हुआ है । गृह मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर बहस चल रही है और मैं सदाचार के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कह रहा हूं और मैंने इस मांग पर एक कटौती प्रस्ताव भी दिया है ।

इस ज्योतिषी ने न्यूयार्क टाइम्ज से एक मुलाकात में कहा है—यह 28 फरवरी के अंक में आया है और सदन में भी उसके सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई है :

"It's all a dirty game of politics. There is absolutely no truth to the charges. I am an astrologer and only an astrologer as my father and my grand-father were before me. We do not dabble in business. We have a higher calling."

उनका हायर कालिंग है । अभी मैं खोलता हूं यह हायर कालिंग क्या है । एक मिनट में खोलता हूं । इन्होंने अध्यक्ष महोदय को भी चिट्ठी लिखी है । उसमें उन्होंने लिखा है :

"None of my sons is engaged in business. Therefore, to suggest that my son is engaged in export-import trade is the very travesty of truth."

उन्होंने स्पीकर साहब को अपील की है मेरे अधिकारों की सदन में रक्षा की जाए । मैंने प्रधान मन्त्री जी को एक नोट भेजा है । उसमें से कुछ वाक्य मैं पढ़ता हूं जिससे बिल्कुल इस बात की सफाई हो जाएगी कि यह ज्योतिषी महोदय क्या करते हैं, मन्त्री महोदय के साथ उनका क्या रिश्ता है । सारे देश को इन्होंने

दुनिया में बदनाम कर रखा है । एक मजाक का विषय हमारे देश, हमारे मन्त्रिमण्डल और हमारी सरकार को बना दिया है । मैंने इन्दिरा जी को जो चिट्ठी लिखी है, उसमें से मैं कुछ वाक्य पढ़ता हूं ।

"Shri Chaman Lal is a businessman with firms and offices in both Bombay and Delhi.

That the Finance Ministry received information about the shady dealings of this firm in the matter of export-import, licences, smuggling and violation of foreign exchange regulations from our Ambassador in Iran, Air Marshal Engineer, and messages from Ankara confirmed this information."

चमन लाल फर्म के बारे जो टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी है, उसके पेज 133 पर उनका टेलीफोन नम्बर और ये सारी चीज है । उसको पढ़ने में मैं समय नहीं बिताता हूं ।

"That the said Shri Chaman Lal has trade relations with Shri Kewal Joshi, son Haveli Ram and that Jugal Joshi also is a son of the said Haveli Ram.

Shre Kewal and Jugal are associated with a firm by name, Joshi Traders . . . . .

इसके ऊपर छापा पड़ा है । झूठ बोल रहे हैं यहां पर, अपने पत्र द्वारा हवेलीराम ।

"There is the following entry at page 350 in the above mentioned Directory:—

JOSHI TRADERS; 32, Netaji Shah Marg-6

H. R. Joshi
Kewal Joshi } 272647
Jugal Joshi

जीडेंशल साइंज दी गई हैं ।

Residential Lines

H. R. Joshi
Kewal Joshi } 274948
Jugal Joshi

यह जो रेजीडेंशल नम्बर हैं, यही हवेली राम का रेजीडेशनल नम्बर है उनके दरियागंज के घर का । मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने यह झूठ कहा है कि हमारा बिजिनेस से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । उनका सम्बन्ध बराबर हैं. उनके लड़कों का हैं ।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे सामने जो मन्त्री महोदय बैठे हुए हैं जब वह गृह मन्त्रालय में थे तब जोशी ट्रेडर्स पर जो छापा मारा गया उसमें उन्होंने नन्दा जी के कहने पर दखल दिया था । उस समय नन्दा जी बंगलौर में थे । उस वक्त अनुचित ढंग से इन्फोर्समेंट डाइरेक्टोरेट पर, रिजर्व बैंक पर वित्त मन्त्रालय पर भगत साहब की मारफत दबाव डाला गया । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह कहना है कि एक निष्पक्ष जांच समिति बनाई जाये । नन्दा साहब ने श्री ल० ना० मिश्र ने भगत साहब ने और दूसरे मंत्रियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो जो किया हैं उसको मैं साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूं । क्या इस तरह से सदाचार का अभियान चल सकता है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि. . .

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): I rise on a point of order under Rule 352 (v). It says that a member, while speaking, shall not reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms. The explanation about the term 'persons in high authority, is also given here. (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : यह राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपाल के लिये है ।

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Not Rashtrapathi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not mentioned any high authority.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: The term 'minister' is included in the term 'high authority'.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह राष्ट्रपति और राज्यपाल के लिये है यह बताइये न । ठीक है ।

Shri Radhelal Vyas: The explanation is given below:

> "The words "persons in high authority" mean persons whose conduct can only be discussed on a substantive motion . . .".

It is not necessarily the President. The no-confidence motion against a Minister can be discussed only by a substantive motion.

> "...drawn in proper terms under the Constitution or such other persons whose conduct, in the opinion of the Speaker, should be discussed on a substantive motion drawn up in terms to be approved by him."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order here.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आखिरी जुमला कह कर खत्म कर रहा हूं । इस समय कई मुख्य मन्त्रियों के खिलाफ जैसे बीजू पटनायक, सुखाड़िया साहब, मैसूर के निजलिंगप्पा साहब, के० बी० सहाय और केन्द्रीय सरकार के भूतपूर्व वित्त मन्त्री श्री कृष्णमाचारी के खिलाफ कई संसद् सदस्यों और विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों ने आरोप लगाये हैं । अगर नन्दा जी चाहते हैं या इंदिरा जी चाहती हैं, कि लोग उनके भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी अभियान में विश्वास करें तो मैं मांग करता हूं, आपकी मार्फत, कि इन सभी मन्त्रियों के खिलाफ, और अभी जो मामला एयर इण्डिया इंटरनेशनल का विदेशी मुद्रा की चोरी के बारे में हुआ है तथा हवेली राम से सम्बन्धित जो मामला गृह मन्त्रालय का आपके सामने लाया गया है इन सभी मामलों में निष्पक्ष जांच की जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister can reply now.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Mr. Madhu Limaye has made some personal allegations against me. I want to reply to that first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can reply otherwise also.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I want to reply to that first before it goes to the press. I will finish in two minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे भी एक स्पष्टीकरण करने का मौका दिया जाये ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैं एक बात कहूं जो अभी मधु लिमये साहब ने कहा उसके सम्बन्ध में । श्री हवेली राम जी और चमन लाल जी के कामों से मेरा कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । श्री मधु लिमये अपना हाफ एन अवर डिस्कशन उठा रहे हैं उसका जवाब जिनको देना है वह देंगे । मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने कहा कि जब मैं गृह उपमन्त्री था तब मैंने दबाव डाला एन्फोर्समेंट डाइरेक्टोरेट पर । मैं कहूं कि शायद उनको भ्रम हुआ है कि जब नन्दा जी बंगलौर थे तब मैं यहां था । जहां तक 24 जुलाई का सवाल है, मैं बंगलौर में ए० आई० सी० सी० में केरल में था ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने कब कहा कि आप यहां थे ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैं केरल कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में गया था । इसलिये किसी पर दबाव डालने का सवाल नहीं है । मैं दिल्ली में नहीं था । आई डाज नाट इन देट्हो ।

दूसरी बात एन्फोर्समेंट डाइरक्टोरट की है । चूंकि वह जवाबदेही के साथ कह रहे

[श्री ल० ना० मिश्र]

हैं इसलिये मैं सदन के सामने रख रहा हूं कि न मैंने एन्फोर्समेंट डाइरेक्टोरेट या इनकम टैक्स में जाकर न श्री बली राम भगत के सामने जाकर चमनलाल ग्रदर्स या हवली राम जोशी या केवल जोशी किसी की सिफारिश की है न दबाव डाला है न कोई बात की है। श्री नन्दा जी ने किसी पर कभी भी दबाव नहीं डाला है।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आप जांच समिति के लिये तैयार हैं। मैं उन की चुनौती स्वीकार करता हूं। जांच समिति नियुक्त की जाये। अगर मैं साबित कर सकूं तो वह माफी मांगें सदन से और अगर मेरी गलती होगी तो मैं सदन से माफी मांगूंगा। मेरी चुनौती को स्वीकार किया जाये।

श्री शिव नारायण : हाउस में इस तरह से खड़े होकर क्यों कहते हैं।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने मुझ पर आरोप लगाया है। मैं अपनी सफाई दे सकता हूं।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कहता हूं कि यदि मेरी गलती है तो मैं माफी मांगूंगा अगर आप की गलती है तो आप माफी मांगिये।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या आप हवेली राम को जानते हैं? कभी देखा है आपने उनको?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र: इस का क्या मतलब है जरूर देखा है। आप को भी मैं देखता हूं।

श्री बाजी : आप ने कभी उन से पत्रिका तो नहीं बनवाई।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मेरे पास कोई हारस्कोप नहीं है।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very sorry that this strange controversy has arisen over some astrologer whom none of us know and about which very precise and definite clarification has been given by my hon. friend, Shri L. N. Mishra. (*Interruptions*).

Astrology is an art, a science and a humbug. I do not know to what kind of astrology he was referring, whether he was referring to that astrology which is an art and which is practised by some persons who predicted even the fall of Edward VIII and who foretold the death of Lord Kichner. Of course, they were not Indians. There are some persons who look upon astrology as a great science, a science of calculation based upon mathematical calculations and which are the property and possession of persons of abnormal intelligence. Of course, there is also an astrology which is a humbug. Perhaps my friend was referring to some astrologer who may be described as a humbug. I do not want that the time of the House should be wasted on this.

I shall now refer to Demand No. 7. I should say very respectfully that the Government had done well in purchasing the tea estates in Assam; I congratulate the Government on having done that. But, of course, I do not like that the same British managers who were managing these tea estates before the Government took them over, should still run them. When there was the Pakistani aggression over our country, we heard dreadful tales about the complicity of some of these British tea estate managers and I had thought that the Government would have taken a lesson from that. But unfortunately, though they have taken the posession of the house, the inmates are still the same. What kind of possession is this? I, therefore, think that it is a very half-hearted, hesitant and a halting step

that Government have taken. If the Government want to run these tea estates, the managerial talents are not wanting in this country; Indian entrepreneurs are available in this country and they can look after the estates. Therefore, I would say that these tea estates, after they have been purchased by the government should not be entrusted to the tender care of the British managers. I am happy to note this because I think this is a step which leads to the nationalisation of the tea industry. I look forward to the day when the plantation industry in this country will be nationalised, and when the worker in the plantation industry will reap greater rewards than he is doing now, and when the profit motive will be lessened and the social incentives will be more operative. I hope the Government will take note of this and do something.

Now, I come to Demand No. 28. This Demand relates to the Ministry of Finance. Trotsky wrote the history of the Russian Revolution.

Shri L. N. Mishra: My hon. friend may write our history.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In that great book, he has made a statement to the effect that no man who has money to distribute omits himself. I find that the law is operating so far as the Ministry of Finance is concerned. Most of these Demands deal with the Ministry of Finance. They want this thing and that thing. I tell you that the budgeting of the Ministry of Finance is something which requires a definite review. I think the budgeting of the railways is much better than the budgeting of the Finance Ministry, and I wish they had some kind of talent available for the budgeting in the Finance Ministry. All the time we have been thinking of introducing economy in expenditure. All the time we are talking of that. The other day there was a question in the House, and it was said that the non-plan expenditure was being reduced by 15 per cent. I have not got that statement here before me just now, but that was the answer given by the Ministry of Finance. But what do I find here? I find here that a whole army of officers is going to be appointed, consisting of a joint secretary, deputy secretary, under-secretary, 'under-under-secretary,' director of inspection and investigation, joint directors of inspection, inspecting officer, asistant inspecting officers and so on. I wish they should have some deputy inspecting officers because they should exhaust all the words which are relevant. Then they are also going to have junior analysts, stenographers and steno-typists. India is passing through a financial crisis, and the Ministry of Finance must set an example by curtailing its expenditure. They should serve as an object-lesson to the rest of the country. They should not want more than the normal share of the cake of this country, but I find that they are wanting more slices of this cake than the rest of the country and the rest of the Ministries. I would ask the hon. Minister to look into this question and justify this. I do not want that the Ministry of Finance should go on adding to the personnel and adding to the bureaucracy which I think is not very effective in this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wanted to speak on five Demands. I shall finish in another two or three minutes.

Then, I come to Demand No. 52 at page 45. Under this Demand I find that the Cabinet or the Department of Cabinet Affairs is asking for more money, and of course, this money is required for being spent on Director-General of Security, Deputy Secretary, section officer and all that kind of thing. I would like to know why the Department of Cabinet Affairs is following Parkinson's law. Why is it proliferating so much? What is the new need that has arisen? I think we have the same set-up as we had be-

[Shri D. C. Sharma.]

fore with the Prime Minister and the other Ministers; of course, some more Members have joined the Council of Ministers now. But I do not understand why the Cabinet should be expanding so much in terms of expenditure and why it should not be possible for the Cabinet to stick to those things which are not so expensive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to speak on two more Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wanted two minutes and he has already had them. Now, he should conclude.

Shri Priya Gupta: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs through you to one very important thing affecting the service conditions of the Central Government employees. The President of India has elevated or increased the age of superannuation to 58. But, unfortunately, when it comes to the question of implementation on the railways and other places, it is left to the mercy of the Administration to decide whether the officer (Gazetted or non-Gazetted) should be allowed to continue or not. Three conditions have been laid down in this regard. One is the integrity of the officer, the second condtion is the physical fitness of the officer and the third is his medical fitness. May I ask the Ministry concerned whether these three conditions are also pre-conditions for an employee and officer to continue in the service of the Central Government at any stage up to 55 years of age or up to 30 years of service? If they are normal pre-conditions for that purpose, why should they be made as special pre-conditions in order to make the officer retire? Why should there by extension after each year of service after 55 years, it must be automatic up 58 years.

Then, I would like to submit that the denial of allowing continuity of service to the Government employees beyond 55 years of age up to 58 years of age is a clear violation of the Supreme Court's judgement delivered on the 5th December, 1963 nullifying the provisions of rules 148 and 149 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code. I desire a clarification from the Home Minister in this respect.

Then, I would like to submit that in the railways there are three types of officers cadre working as junior officers as assistant traffic superintendents, assistant electrical engineers, assistant engineers, assistant commercial superintendent etc.

An hon. Member: The hon. Member is speaking on the railways now?

Shri Priya Gupta: I am addressing these things for the Home Minister.

They have got three types of service conditions for each of the cadres.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can continue his speech on Monday. Now, we have to take up non-official business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

EIGHTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Eighty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1966.".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Eighty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1966.".

The motion was adopted.

15.29½ hrs.

RE: HEALTH (PERIODICAL MEDICAL CHECK-UP OF PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA) BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we shall take up Bills for introduction. The first one is in the name of Dr. Chandrabhan Singh. The hon. Member is not here.

15.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 75 and 164)
by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I introduce the Bill.

15.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(Amendment of Articles 22, 32 and omission of Article 359 by
Shri Madhu Limaye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Madhu Limaye on the 4th March 1966:—

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

Shri Hathi to continue his speech.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The Minister had hardly begun on the previous day. He may speak later, after half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. he had started.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That was just 'Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him go on.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Bill proposes to amend the Constitution of India, mainly art. 22, namely:

> "In article 22 of the Constitution, in clause (4) for the words 'No law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than three months unless—" the following shall be substituted, namely:—
>
> > "No law providing for preventive detention shall take effect except during the period of emergency proclaimed under art. 352 and no such law shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than three months—unless—".

The second amendment proposed is for the omission of clause (4) of article 32 and the third, in clause 4, is for the deletion of art. 359.

From the speeches of hon. Members, it was apparent that the present Bill was discussed in the background of the use of the Defence of India Act and Rules thereunder. Complaints were made by the Mover about the misuse of the Defence of India Act Shri N. C. Chatterjee, for whom I have the greatest respect and regard,

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 18th March, 1966.

[Shri Hathi.]

had said, that art. 359 which suspends the fundamental rights is a slur on the Constitution. So far as fundamental rights are concerned, I think there can be no difference of opinion whatsoever....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): A blot on the Constitution, not merely a slur.

Shri Hathi: Whatever it may be.

There can be no difference of opinion that the fundamental rights granted to citizens under the Constitution should be guaranteed, safeguarded, and there should be a remedy in law if those rights are in any way violated. I do not, therefore, want to go into those cases where it was alleged that there has been misuse. I am viewing it from the point of view whether it is proper for any country to have a Constitution with a provision like this. Whether the powers can be used or misused is a different matter. If they are misused, there can be complaints and they can be looked into. But the point is that when the Constitution is framed and when we have a provision in the Constitution, we have to view it from the point of view of whether normally what should be the provision in the Constitution and whether this provision therein is valid or required or necessary or unnecessary.

15.34 hrs.

[Shri Sham Lal Saraf *in the Chair*]

I would not, therefore, go into the details of the instances cited by Shri Madhu Limaye or by my hon. friend, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, about family pensions not being granted. Whether the provision is there for suspension of rights or whether it is not there, the question of paying family pension is a matter independent of the Constitution. I am, therefore, not dealing with this question from that point of view at all; I am dealing with it from a normal point of view, whether normally such a Constitution with such a provision is or is not sound, or whether the provisions as they exist today should or should not exist; because we are dealing with a Constitution which is a permanent Constitution. Whether in a permanent Constitution of a country, such provisions should exist or not—that is the question.

I fully appreciate the point that the fundamental rights of citizens should be guaranteed. Nobody can object to it. I am not objecting. The question is that there is a provision under which those rights may be suspended. Should such a provision exist or not? Therefore, I need not be misunderstood as opposing anything which guarantees fundamental rights to the citizens. I want to make that clear. Having done that, the question is whether under certain circumstances, the Constitution should provide for suspension or not. I am looking at it from this angle.

Let us examine the articles proposed to be deleted. Art. 359 reads:

> "Where a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the President may by order declare that the right to move any court for the enforcement of such of the rights conferred by Part III as may be mentioned in the order and all proceedings pending in any court for the enforcement of the rights so mentioned shall remain suspended for the period during which the Proclamation is in force or for such shorter period as may be specified in the order...."

The main aim of the Mover is that there should not be such an article empowering the Government or the President to bar courts from enforcing such rights of the citizen.

Then article 32(4) is sought to be deleted. It says:

> "The right guaranteed by this article shall not be suspended except as otherwise provided for by this Constitution".

These two articles go together, hand in hand. If you have art. 359, it gives Government the right to suspend the fundamental rights. Therefore, according to the Mover, art. 32(4) should also be deleted. He is viewing it only from one background, detention in the emergency, that seems to be the paramount idea behind the mind of the Mover, and it is perhaps because of this that he felt impelled to bring this amendment.

Let us take an emergency. It is not an imaginary thing, it is a thing which has happened, which is likely to happen. Around an aerodrome you have to instal anti-aircraft guns round about four miles, and you want to acquire property for that purpose or shift the villegers. If article 14 is not suspended, you have to acquire only under due process of law. That means you give notice, then the people shift, then you do it. How long will it take? It may take ten months, one year or even a longer period. In the meantime, the man can go to the court of law, as Mr. Chatterjee knows, and get an injunction. So, it is not a mere question of detention. Apart from that, there are so many other rights which are being suspended under articles 14, 19, 21 and 22.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : धारा 31 तो आपने सस्पेंड नहीं की है, इसी से साबित होता है कि आपकी मंशा क्या है ।

Shri Hathi: I am coming to that. These are also suspended. What I mean to say is that it is not only detention.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सब शहरी आजादी के बारे में है ।

सभापति महोदय : आपको भी बोलने का हक है, अपने वक्त में बोलियेगा ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : इन को हर वक्त हक है ।

Shri Hathi: Then I will show that even your intention will not be achieved by the present Bill. I am only arguing that the present amendment is not only unnecessary, that even if it is accepted, the intention will not be achieved.

Then, I will draw his attention to article 358. Even if article 359 is deleted, article 358 will remain, and it says:

> "While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, nothing in article 19 shall restrict the power of the State as defined in Part III to make any law or to take any executive action which the State would but for the provisions contained in that Part be competent to make or to take,....."

Article 19 gives very important fundamental rights. It reads:

> "All citizens shall have the right—
>
> (a) freedom of speech and expression;
>
> (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms;
>
> (c) to form associations or unions;
>
> (d) to remove freely throughout the territories of India;
>
> (e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India;
>
> (f) to acquire, hold and dispose of property; and
>
> (g) to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business."

Under the Defence of India Act which we passed and the rules thereunder, you restrict the movement of people, you do not allow certain things to be sold, you can restrict trade, commerce and industry. Therefore, it is not that you are simply achieving the object which the hon. Member has in mind by amending article 359.

Then, as I said, in an emergency there are a thousand and one things

[Shri Hathi.]

which require to be done. You want movement of troops, movement of foodgrains, movement of equipment, you require communications, you require to acquire trucks and lorries and all that, and a man can refuse if you were to do it under ordinary powers, and that will take a long time. You want to camp your army, to acquire possession of a place and you want to use the place. All that if you were to do under due process of law in an emergency, it will not be possible, and so the powers are given to Government that during the period of an emergency to suspend the rights vested under articles 14, 21 and 22.

Now comes the question whether in any other part of the world these fundamental rights can be suspended. I have gone through various constitutions which are according to each country's circumstances, but find that in a number of countries—of course U.K. is a different question, because there is no written constitution, but there also, though there is no written constitution, and therefore no question of fundamental rights given under the constitution, so far as the liberty of a person is concerned, that legislation does exist.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): The hon. Minister would realise that there is no automatic suspension of *habeas corpus*. Parliament will have to enact *habeas corpus* suspension Act and that is for a limited purpose, for each case and for a particular period.

Shri Hathi: The Defence of India Act is also enacted by Parliament, and you detain under rule 30 of the Act.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The whole question arises only because of the undue prolongation of the emergency.

Shri Hathi: Then this Bill is not required. That is what I said, that the idea was to discuss detention in emergency. Dr. Singhvi has put his finger on the right spot. He said very correctly that the constitution cannot be amended like this, and this is not the proper way, that it should be done in a different manner and method also. But he said here was an occasion for discussing the need or otherwise of the prolongation.

Mr. Chairman: How much more time does the hon. Minister want?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: This is a very important matter. You may extend the time.

Shri Hathi: I will finish within two minutes.

Mr. Chairman: The stage for enhancing time has gone. At this time it cannot be done.

Shri Hathi: Dr. Singhvi has rightly put it, and I very much appreciate what he has said—and also perhaps Mr. Chatterjee—that it was really not the way in which the constitution should be amended, but because the emergency has been prolonged, this was an occasion for discussing and bringing it to the notice of the Government that the emergency should not be prolonged any further.

So far as that is concerned, only a few days before the Bill came before the House, the Prime Minister did mention that she was not going to extend the emergency or continue the emergency a day longer than necessary. Therefore, that is now out of question. But I agree that so far as the amendments are concerned, they are not at all necessary. In other countries there are provisions for suspending such fundamental rights. I therefore oppose this Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने जो संशोधन विधेयक सदन के सामने रखा है उसका एक मात्र मकसद यह है कि राज्य को संकटकाल में अगर किसी को गिरफ्तार करना है और किसी अदालत के सामने उसको दाखिल

करके उसके ऊपर जुर्म साबित करने की स्थिति में अगर सरकार नहीं है तो कम से कम धारा 22 के अन्दर जो संरक्षण नागरिक को मिलता है वह तो संकट कालीन स्थिति में भी कम से कम मिले। गृह मंत्री ने कहा है धारा 31 के सम्बन्ध में कि मुल्क की हिफाजत के लिए जमीन कहिये या कोई सम्पत्ति कहिये अगर उस पर हम कब्जा करना चाहते हैं तो इस तरमीम को स्वीकारने पर हम अदालतों की और मुकदमेबाजी की उलझनों में फंस जायेंगे। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का ताज्जब होता है कि चीनी आक्रमण के बाद सरकार ने शहरी स्वतंत्रताओं के साथ, प्रजातंत्र के साथ जिन बुनियादी अधिकारों का सम्बन्ध है उन्हीं के अमल को मुल्तवी रखा है। इसलिए मैं गृहमंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर सम्पत्ति का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने में या सम्पत्ति सरकार के कब्जे में लेने में कोई कठिनाई है तो सबसे अच्छा तरीका यह है कि वह उस धारा में परिवर्तन करें। कई बार आपने किया भी है। स्वयं मैंने उसको इस सदन के सामने पेश किया है। लेकिन पीछे के दरवाजे से इस तरह शहरी स्वतंत्रताओं पर और प्रजातंत्र पर आप आक्रमण करते जायेंगे तो उसके नतीजे बहुत खराब निकलेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि चाहे संकटकालीन स्थिति हो या साधारण स्थिति हो, जब कभी किसी व्यक्ति को गिरफ्तार किया जाता है अदालत को उसके कारणों में जाने का पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिये।

मैं एक बात बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा है कि 358 धारा तो रह जाती है और संचार स्वतंत्र और वाणी स्वातंत्र्य के ऊपर रोक लगा ही सकते हैं कानून बना सकते हैं। मैं निवेदन करता हूं कि मैंने भी पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ तरमीम को रखा है। अगर संकटकालीन स्थिति में आप 19 धारा के खिलाफ भी कोई काम करना चाहते हैं या कानून बनाना चाहते हैं तो उसको आप करिये। आज जो 19 धारा है उसको आप पढ़िये। उसमें साफ कहा गया है कि जिसको संवैधानिक–निर्बंधन रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शंज कहा जाता है, वे तो आज भी आप लगा सकते हैं, संचार स्वतंत्रता पर और वाणी स्वतंत्रता पर। केवल हम एक ही अधिकार को सुरक्षित रखना चाहते हैं कि हर एक नागरिक अदालत के सामने या एडवायजरी बोर्ड के सामने जासके ताकि कार्यकारिणी नाजायज ढंग से उसके अधिकारों की हत्या न कर सके। यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण चीज है।

बड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ मैं एक उदाहरण आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूं अगर इस सदन में कोई महिला सदस्या हों तो मैं उनसे अपील करूंगा कि वे इसमें दिलचस्पी लें। मैं एक महिला की कहानी आपको बताने जा रहा हूं। वह बहुत ही दर्दनाक कहानी है। इससे आपको पता चलेगा कि जो अधिकार सरकार को मिले हुए हैं उनका किस तरह से दुरुपयोग होता है। महाराष्ट्र के गृह मंत्री और मेरे खयाल में सभी सूबों के गृह मंत्री इस वक्त इस बात पर जोर दे रहे हैं कि संकटकालीन स्थिति के रहते उनको जो अधिकार मिले हुए हैं, उनको समाप्त न किया जाए। वे उन अधिकारों को छोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। इसीलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर वे दबाव डाल रहे हैं कि संकट-कालीन स्थिति को खत्म मत करो। इधर तीन साल से उनको ये जो विशेष और तानाशाही अधिकार मिले हुए हैं इनका वे सदा दुरुपयोग करते आ रहे हैं और सदा दुरुपयोग करना चाहते हैं। महाराष्ट्र के गृहमंत्री के पुत्र हैं एक। उनकी एक लड़की से दोस्ती थी। शायद उस लड़की के साथ वह शादी भी करना चाहते थे। उसमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूं कि गृह-

[श्री मधु लिमये]

मंत्री जी को यह रिश्ता पसन्द नहीं था और कहीं और वह अपने पुत्र की शादी करना चाहते थे। जिस लड़की से उनके लड़के की दोस्ती थी उसका नाम पैंसी दत्त है। उसको उन्होंने भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्दर बन्द करवा दिया और येरवड़ा जेल में दो तीन दिन रखा। उसके बाद उसकी माता को और बहन को एक पुलिस अधिकारी येरवड़ा जेल में ले गया जहां पर उस लड़की को रखा था। वहां उस पर दबाव डाल कर यह बयान उससे लिखाया गया कि मैं पाकिस्तान के लिए जासूसी का काम करती थी। (एक सदस्य यह घरेलू मामला है।) ये घरेलू नहीं हैं। यह नागरिक स्वतन्त्रता का सवाल है। उनके सारे पत्र और कागजात को भी जब्त किया गया और यह बयान लिखाया गया कि वह पाकिस्तान की जासूसी करती थी। उससे कहा गया कि गृह मन्त्री जी के पुत्र के साथ अब कोई रिश्ता मत रखो, तभी जाकर तुम्हें मुक्त किया जाएगा। फिर उसको छोड़ दिया गया, जब उसने ऐसा कह दिया। ये जो गृह मन्त्री हैं, पुलिस मन्त्री हैं, भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्दर जो अधिकार इनको मिले हुए हैं उनका ये दुरुपयोग करना चाहते हैं। इसी लड़के की शादी कहीं दूसरी जगह उन्होंने कर दी। और देखिये कि कितनी उनमें उद्दंडता आ गई है। एक दस्तावेज *मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। यह है न्यौता शादी का, उनके पुत्र की शादी का। इसमें लिखा हुआ है :

D. S. alias Bala Saheb Desai requests the pleasure of your company at a reception to celebrate the wedding of his son Shivaji Rao with Vijaya... RSVP—Private Secretary to Home Minister, Sachivalaya, Bombay. 32.

इसका क्या मतलब होता है ? पांच छः हजार लोगों को दावत के लिए बुलाया गया...

सभापति महोदय : इस वक्त जो कुछ आपने जवाब देना है, उन बातों का देना है जो मिनिस्टर साहब ने उठाई हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : भारत सुरक्षा कानून के मातहत जो अधिकार मन्त्रियों को मिले हुए हैं उनका दुरुपयोग कैसे हो रहा है केवल इसी से सम्बन्धित मेरी यह बात है।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): This matter has gone on record; the answer from the government must be forthcoming.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अर्ज यह करना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी सचिवालय से इस तरह का न्यौता जब पांच छः हजार व्यक्तियों को जाता है तो उन व्यक्तियों में डर पैदा होता है कि अगर इस न्योते को हमने स्वीकार नहीं किया और प्रेजेंट भेंट वगैरह जो होता है या उपहार वगैरह जो होते हैं उनको लेकर नहीं गए तो हमारा नाम गृह मन्त्रालय में दर्ज रहेगा। भारत सुरक्षा कानून के अन्दर अगर एक लड़की को इन नियमों का दुरुपयोग करके जेल में ठूंसा जा सकता है तो हमारी क्या हिम्मत है कि हम शादी में न जायें और उनको पैसा वगैरह न दें। मैं निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूं कि लाखों रुपया इस तरह इकट्ठा किया गया है।

मेरा मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि मेरी तरमीम को वह स्वीकार करें ताकि भारत सुरक्षा कानून खत्म हो जाए और अगर प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन एक्ट का प्रयोग होगा तो संकटकालीन स्थिति में भी तो अदालत के सामने जाने का अधिकार होगा। नजरबन्द रखने का तो अधिकार सरकार को रहेगा हम केवल यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि एडवाइजरी बोर्ड रहे और उसके सामने बयान देने का अधिकार रहे। इसका कारण यह है कि संकटकालीन स्थिति तो आप जल्दी खत्म नहीं

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

कर रहे हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि संकटकालीन स्थिति के रहते हुए भी अगर मेरी तरमीम को स्वीकार कर लिया जाएगा तो अदालत के सामने अन्याय के खिलाफ जनता को अपील करने का अधिकार मिलेगा । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरे विधेयक को स्वीकार किया जाए ।

Mr. Chairman: A serious allegation has been made. If the hon. Minister wants to say something, I will give him that time.

Shri Hathi: The hon. Member has mentioned something about the Maharashtra Home Minister.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): We want to know something about Miss Percy Dutt.

Shri Hathi: Perhaps you think that I have come prepared with all these facts. In fact, I had given.... (*Interruption*).

16 hrs.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की इजाजत से इस न्यौते को मैं रख दूं ?

Mr. Chairman: It may be examined. Order, order.

Shri Hathi: Generally, in a discussion like this, on a constitutional amendment, I did not expect that Shri Madhu Limaye would bring in the name of a gentleman who is not in the House, one who occupies a position in the State, and certain allegations....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is the misuse of DIR. We have brought it in the light of the DIR.

Shri Hathi: But I never thought that he will bring personalities, about one of his sons and invitation card and all those things. I had never expected this, and it is not proper also that he should bring in personalities while we are debating an amendment of the Constitution.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi Before you put this to the vote, one clarification should be forthcoming, particularly in respect of the period of time which the Government propose to take to review and to rescind the present laws of emergency and also why the Government does not use the powers granted to it under article 359(2) in respect of restricting the emergency laws to certain areas only where the need exists rather than spreading it out throughout the country for an unduly long period.

Shri Hathi: But on that, the Prime Minister and the Home Minister have already made statements.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No.8] **[16.06 hrs.**

Bade, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Daji, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kashi Ram

Kapur Singh, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Muhammad Ismail, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen
Ranga, Shri

Seshiyan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthy
Trivedi, Shri U. M.
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Alva, Shri A.S.	Mahadeo Prasad, Shri	Ram Swarup, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha	Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini	Rane, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri	Malaichami, Shri	Ranga Rao, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M. B.	Malhotra, Shri Inder J.	Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala	Mantri, Shri D. D.	Rao, Shri Ramapathi
[illegible], Shri	Maruthiah, Shri	Rao, Shri Thirumala
Daljit Singh, Shri	Mehdi, Shri S.A.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Das, Shri B. K.	Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari	Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Dass, Shri C.	Mehta, Shri J. R.	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Dubey, Shri R. G.	Menon, Shri Govinda	Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Hansda, Shri Subodh	Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Sheo Narain, Shri
Hanumanthaiya, Shri	Mohanty, Shri Gokulananda	Singh, Shri D. N.
Harvani, Shri Ansar	Naskar, Shri P. S.	Singh, Shri K. K.
Iqbal Singh, Shri	Paliwal, Shri	Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M. L.	Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath	Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Jha, Shri Yogendra	Patil, Shri J. S.	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Kamble, Shri	Patil, Shri T.A.	Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Kindar Lal, Shri	Puri, Shri D. D.	Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri	Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai	Tyagi, Shri
Lalit Sen, Shri	Raja, Shri C. R.	Yadab, Shri N. P.
Laskar, Shri N. R.	Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Yadava, Shri B. P.

Shri Pottekkatt (Tellicherry): I am for Aye.

Mr. Chairman: The result of the Division is: Ayes 15; Noes 63. The motion is not carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting. Therefore, the motion is lost.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Now, the Transport Minister is going to make a statement.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMORTANCE—*contd.*

REPORTED CANCELLATION OF ALL FLIGHTS OF AIR INDIA—*contd.*

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): With your permission, Sir, I rise to make a statement on the sudden stoppage of work by the Flight Navigators of Air India and the consequent decision of the management to cancel all flights commencing from 0100 hours (I.S.T.) on Friday, March 18, 1966, until further notice.

On March 17, 1966, the Indian Flight Navigators Guild representing the Flight Navigators of Air India informed the management of their intention to stop work on and from 0 30 hours (I.S.T.) on March 18, 1966, because of their dissatisfaction over the award of the National Industrial Tribunal relating to the revision of their pay scales and allowances and other service conditions.

Despite earnest pleas of the management not to go on illegal strike without exhausting all constitutional means and their offer to arrange discussions in Delhi, the Navigators Guild stuck to their decision to go on strike. To enable Members to appreciate the situation that has been brought about by the sudden and illegal strike resorted to by the Guild, I may briefly explain the background of the case.

The pay and allowances of the employees of Air India were last revised in 1959-60 when the management of

Air India entered into agreements with the various staff unions valid for a period of three years. These agreements expired in 1963. Fresh Charters of Demands were received from the various unions for a further upward revision of their pay scales and allowances and other service conditions. The Government of India appointed a National Industrial Tribunal on July 25, 1964, presided over by Shri G. D. Khosla, retired Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court to go into these demands and to give its award.

After considerable deliberations and after taking into account the viewpoints of the various staff unions and the management of Air India, the Tribunal gave its award on January 28, 1966. The award was published in the Government of India Gazette Extraordinary dated February 21, 1966 Under Section 17-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, the award will become enforceable on the expiry of 30 days from the date of its publication.

The existing scale of Navigators is Rs. 950-50-1050-100-1450 while that of the Flight Engineers is Rs. 750-50-1000-100-1300. For reasons given in the award the Tribunal has now prescribed the same scale of pay for both the categories, namely, Rs. 1270-50-1320-60-1500-100-1700. This has resulted in the Flight Engineers securing higher increase in pay than the Flight Navigators. Both of them have got an increase but the engineers have got a higher increase.

The Tribunal has also made comments on the duties and responsibilities and ranking of Navigators and Flight Engineers in the changing pattern of developments in aviation. The Flight Navigators are dissatisfied with these comments and the scales prescribed and in their strike notice, have alleged that at the hearing before the Tribunal, the management had taken sides and tried to run down the Navigators in favour of the Flight Engineers.

According to the established practice while on flight, the relative ranking of the flight crew in the cockpit is as follows:—1. Commander, 2. First Officer, 3. Navigator, and 4. Flight Engineer. After the charters of demands had been referred to the National Industrial Tribunal, the Flight Engineers raised the question of their relative ranking and urged that they should be ranked along with the Flight Navigators, if not higher, although they had not raised this question specifically in the charter which had already been referred to the Tribunal. The Flight Navigators resisted any move to disturb the long established practice, according to which they were ranked above the Flight Engineers in the cockpit.

After discussing the matter with the two Associations, it was decided not to disturb the existing arrangement but to await the award of the N.I.T. over the question of their relative scales of pay. The notification declaring the two Corporations essential services under the Defence of India Rules also prescribes that this situation is not to be disturbed unless changed by agreement or by an award. Both the Indian Flight Navigators Guild and the Indian Flight Engineers Association had full opportunity to put forward their case before the Industrial Tribunal, when the question of revision of their scales of pay came up before it. In giving the award, the Tribunal took into account the view-points of the two rival associatons on the questions involved.

Under Section 17-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, if the Central Government is of the opinion that it will be inexpedient on public ground to give effect to the whole or part of the award it may, by notification in the Gazette, declare that the award shall not become enforceable on the expiry of the period of 30 days after its publication and thereafter follow it up by another notification within three months indicating the parts of the award which shall not become effective.

Government have examined whether any part of the award of the Tribunal,

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

with particular reference to the scales of pay of the Flight Engineers and Flight Navigators which have been brought on par, should be reserved under Section 17-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, but have come to the conclusion that circumstances do not justify any modification since it is open to the Management and the Unions to resort to a judicial forum for this purpose.

Hon. Members will appreciate that when a matter had been agitated before a high-powered Tribunal like the one under consideration, which as I said earlier, was presided over by a retired Chief Justice, it is the duty of the Management as well as of the Unions concerned to abide by the award. It would certainly create an embarrassing precedent if an award of this kind were to be interfered with by Government simply because it is not to the liking of a particular union or a section of the employees or the management, particularly when a judicial remedy is open to those who are dissatisfied.

It is a matter of great regret that the Navigators Guild has resorted to an illegal lightning strike rather than due process of law to seek a redress of their grievances. I might add that the Management have not disturbed nor do they propose to disturb the ranking in the cockpit and there is no question of loss of any honour, dignity or status as alleged by the union.

We have no option but to deal with them firmly under the law even though it might adversely affect the operations of the Airline. I am sure the House will agree that respect for judicial processes, obedience to law and discipline in the Corporation should be maintained. And it is in that context that the Corporation with the full support of Government have decided not to give in to these wrong tactics of the Navigators' Guild and to cancel the flights until better sense prevails or alternative methods can be devised.

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Sir, the Minister has just stated that according to the Khosla Tribunal's award, the starting salary of the navigators has been raised from Rs. 950 to Rs. 1370, straightway an increment of Rs. 420. Pilots, navigators, engineers and such other crews working in the cockpit are—not only in the A.II but in IAC also—are the few highly salaried posts in the country under the government and of late, strikes and go-slows by these crews are on the increase resulting not only in heavy losses to the government, but also in dislocating public life. May I know how long the government is going to tolerate such a state of affairs and whether it is not time that something should be done by way of making some alternative arrangements, so that this sort of illegal strikes and illegal demands may be nipped in the bud?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I entirely agree with the hon. Member. The Corporation has been attempting to win over the confidence of the employees, but the demands are increasing. Unfortunately, after the Tribunal's award also if they resort to these threats, naturally the Corporation and the Government will have to consider alternative methods of running the services. For the present, the services have been grounded.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Now that the Minister has said that he wants to deal with the situation with a firm hand, I would like to know whether it is not possible for the government or whether they intend to have further negotiations with this particular category of employees, because they are the backbone of the service? So far as the award is concerned, sometimes the government modifies it or even rejects it; government has got that option. A national award has been amended by the government, including the bank award. (*Interruptions*). Sir, I thought insani-

ty is disqualification for membership of this House . . . .

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Make it a qualification now!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that for sometime past there is a growing discontent not only among one section of the employees in Air India, but among others also and what positive steps have been taken to have bipartite or tripartite agreements with them, apart from this award?

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): Sir, I am also a member of this House and he says 'insanity'. How can we tolerate this? You are sitting in the Chair....

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. अगर कोई साहब गलती करें तो यह तरीका नहीं है कि उठ कर इस तरह से शोर मचाने लग जाये। माननीय सदस्य को उसकी तरफ चेयर का अटैंशन दिलाना चाहिए और चेयर इस पर जरूरी ऐक्शन लेगी लेकिन इस तरीके से शोर मचाने से तो हमारी डिगनिटी नहीं बढ़ती है।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: If we reopen again and start negotiating, I do not know where it will lead to. The floodgates will be opened and there will be no end; no award can be implemented. We will get involved in trouble if we agree to reopen this.

Shri D. D. Puri (Kaithal): On a point of order, Sir, I think the statement made by the Minister is under rule 372.

Shri Daji (Indore): No; it is under rule 197.

Sir, the facts as given by the hon. Minister show that one party to the dispute, the navigators, are not ready to abide by the award. This is an unfortunate situation. As I had occasion to point out; a precedent has been created by the Government itself when the Government did not follow the tribunal award of Justice Das, when Justice Das gave an increment in dearness allowance (*Interruptions*). Discussing at that time I had pointed out that the Government was a party to the award and when the award was not confortable to the Government they threw it into the dust bin. I had pointed out then that it was not a correct precedent, and at a later date some employer may refuse to abide by an award. It so happens that this time it is the pampered child of this management which has struck work. Up till now there have been disputes about this pampered child, the air-hostesses being man-handled and mischief done to them. But every time the management has been pampering this particular section. I do not agree that the award can be amended. If the award can be amended now, then the engineers will start it and there will be no end to it. But, what I say is, the example has been set up by the Government itself. Will the Government take a lesson from this and in future it will never tamper with an award given by a Supreme Court Judge so that such precedents are not created and encouraged. Will the Minister, also make a personal effort, in the interest of resumption of service, and see that justice is done and the services are resumed?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have nothing to say.

Mr. Chairman: It is a good suggestion.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि खोसला कमेटी बैठ गई थी, इसलिये इन चीजों के बारे में विचार करना उचित नहीं था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि इस कमेटी ने पाइलेट्स और इंजीनियर्स की बात तो सुनी, लेकिन तीसरों और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के लोगों की बात नहीं सुनी। क्या सारे झगड़े का यही कारण है, यदि नहीं है तो क्या स्थिति है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not think it is correct. The Tribunal has given an opportunity to all people to represent and the award is the result of it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, before the hon. Minister closes this question, he should also give us some information about the quantum of loss of foreign exchange particularly as a result of this section of the employees holding the entire community to ransom. He must give us that information.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not think I have that information with me. If the hon. Member is interested I can collect that information and give it to him.

श्री यज्ञपाल सिंह (कैराना): इस समस्या का समाधान कब तक हो जायेगा और सेवा कब तक शुरू हो जायेगी ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is already over. We have taken a decision to ground them until alternative arrangements are made. A number of suggestions have been made by hon. friends. There are a number of proposals before the Government. We will consider them cafefully and take a decision.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the fact that this action of a section of the employees which is holding the community to ransom, which has paralysed the basic communcations in the country and outside is causing huge loss to the country's foreign exchange, will the Government take acton which would prove to be exemplary not only for this section of employees but others who do not abide by an award and who are prepared, for the smallest gain to themselves, to disrupt the country's economy and the community's normal life? What action in particular does he propose to take to set an example to them and to others?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I entirely agree with the hon. Member. Navigators are not absolutely necessary when a plane is flying over short distances over land where radio navigational aids are available. We thought the pilots would agree to fly over routes where they do not have to fly over long stritches of sea—for instance, to Moscow, to London and other places. Somehow, unfortunately, the pilots have not seen their way to agree to fly even to safe areas where, it is provided under the rules, they can fly. They can fly to Moscow. They can go to London. Unfortunately, the pilots have taken an unreasonable attitude. We shall deal with them. I entirely agree with the hon. Member. We shall see and do what best we can and deal with them in a firm manner.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): In view of the dissatisfaction which is mounting against these two services because of indiscipline and daily putting up the demands without any relation to national income and the wage structure of other sectors, alternative arrangements must be made in a very definite manner. Our army personnel who lay down their lives for our country are getting much less than these pilots. Even our Generals and Air Marshals get only half the pay of these pilots. It is impossible to make their demands go down and they continuously put the whole community to ransom. Therefore, I seriously and earnestly make a suggestion to Government that the military personnel may take over these two Corporations. I do not mind even if you pay a little extra to these people because they have saved our national honour. The time has come when the whole personnel of these two institutions must be made to behave. The privileges they have got and powers they have acquired are too much.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why not say that they should be dismissed?

Shri Hanumanthaiya: They must be dismissed.

Mr. Chairman: That was a suggestion and not a question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Even before the national award the employees of the Air India were handsomely paid. Under the award they got a straight increase of Rs. 420. Since they are putting the country to a great loss in the matter of foreign exchange especially at this time, would the Government re-affirm that they will take strong action and they shall not yield to such bad tactics, and they will make early alternative arrangements so that the flights will be resumed.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): My experience with aviation is for over 30 years. It shows that the company should be run in a spirit of team work between the pilots, the engineers and others. May I know whether the services of Shri J.R.D. Tata, Chairman of the Air India International, have been obtained and he was asked to contact the leaders of the pilots and navigators to bring about a sort of compromise so that the strike may be withdrawn?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am glad the whole House is unanimously of the opinion that some strong action must been taken. The suggestion made by Shri Hanumanthaiya has far reaching implications. His suggestion was to put military personnel in charge of this. It has to be examined. I can say nothing about it now. Anyway I take the suggestion and I will see if it can be done. Shri Azad spoke about alternative arrangements. The Corporation is doing its best to see how best they can run the services.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly do talk to them and everything will be settled.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am not prepared to intervene at all. Shri Mahida mentioned the name of Shri Tata. He is the Chairman of the Corporation. He has done his best. He is sick of them. He is tired of them. The management has grounded the planes. He has made all efforts but he has failed. My personal interference is absolutely of no use. I am convinced that they should be dealt with firmly. There is no point in being weak or following a weak-kneed policy about them.

Shri R. G. Dubey (Bijapur North): The defence personnel should not be brought into this affair for obvious reasons.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): This adament attitude of the navigators is due to the fact that their number is less and demand is more. Will the Government take necessary steps to train more pilots and navigators so that in future such a sorry situation may not arise?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The Corporation has employed them. Whenever it is necessary, it employes people. To recruit extra people, train them and keep them ready will be very difficult and costly.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): May I just know from the hon. Minister that whether a sort of general distemper is prevailing in the IAC and AII to such an extent that members of these two Corporations feel that they are an indispensable limb of the Ministry and the Corporations and that they can play ducks and drakes with the facilities, interested and convenience of the community. I hear that there is no properly organised sector of training for all these pilots, that they are trained in some *ad hoc* private institutions and that they get certificates from their friends who are already in service and that passing that examination is much easier than any other university or technical examination even though a higher standard of efficiency and training is required in an institution dealing with the training of people who are dealing with thousands of human life. Therefore, may I know if there will be a comprehensive review and investigation taken up by the Ministry to go into the whole question of

[Shri Thirumala Rao]

the structure of IAC and AII, with regard to their recruitment....

Mr. Chairman: It is too wide a question.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I am coming to that. In view of this experience, are they going to have a thorough look into the whole matter?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not think I can answer it. It deals with training, employment etc.

Mr. Chairman: But one question remains. Are they properly trained or semi-trained? That point has to be answered.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: They are thoroughly trained to maintain the highest standards.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Every section of the House that has raised this question by means of a Calling Attention Notice has brought out a correct picture of the attitude of the Navigators' Guild, which is responsible for the present situation, and that too at a time when all of us should lend our shoulders to the machinery of Government to move it at a fast rate. It is taking place in a commercial undertaking of the Government. So, it is high time that some rules are framed as to make this an essential service of some type so that these employees can be dealt with under the Defence of India Rules. If the Government have not made any such rules, are they contemplating the framing of such rules to make it an essential service?

Mr. Chairman: It is a suggestion.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It will be considered.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): The hon. Minister has stated that strong action will be taken against the employees. Have the Government fixed any time limit so that if they do not resume work by that time action can be taken?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I think the Corporation might have given the notice. I do not know the details. Naturally, the next step will be taken by the Corporation. After giving them notice, whatever legal steps are necessary will be taken.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Basumatari.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): How long will they take to have alternative arrangements?

Mr. Chairman: Please wait. I have not permitted that question. I have called Shri Basumatari.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): May I know whether the Government has examined whether any political influence is behind it? Was it created by any political party?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I think all parties are asking the Government to deal with them strongly. Therefore, I do not think any political party is behind it.

16.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I am glad the Minister has said that no political party is behind it. Even our friends, the Communists, were visibly embarrassed by the behaviour of these people in refusing to accept the decision of the Tribunal, and all that they had to say was that they wish the Government had behaved better on an earlier occasion when similar decisions were given by the Tribunal. Therefore, all of us are unanimous in regard to one thing, in regard to the suggestion made by my hon. friend, Shri Trivedi, that these people, highly paid as they are, had to be treated in the same way as the Defence personnel are being treated and whatever award has been given by the Tri-

bunal should be accepted wholeheartedly by the two parties and Government should see that all parties behave towards these findings of the Tribunal in a disciplined and patriotic manner as if they are a part and parcel of our defence forces.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I agree with the hon. Member. We will examine what rules are to be amended.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I wanted to put one question. I was asked to wait.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are not a signatory to it.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: He was asked to wait. Several other non-signatories have also been permitted and he was almost called.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: My question is very short. If they persist in this attitude of obduracy and unreasonableness, may I know how long it will take to make alternative arrangements effectively?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The hon. Member was not here perhaps when I answered the question. While flying on land, pilots could fly without navigators wherever Radio navigational aids are available. Up to 600 miles they could fly over land. Therefore the Air-India could have flown to Moscow, London etc. But unfortunately the pilots again sympathised with the navigators and said that they would not fly without navigators. It is only a few hours since they are grounded. We will try to make alternative arrangements as quickly as possible.

16.36 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Omission of Articles 152, 370 etc.) by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, भारतीय संविधान के अस्थायी उपबन्ध जम्मू तथा काश्मीर से सम्बन्धित धारा 370 को संविधान से समाप्त करके जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य को भी भारत के अन्य राज्यों की समान स्थिति में लाया जाए, इस सम्बन्धी संविधान संशोधन विधेयक को मैं प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आज से अठारह महीने पहले भी मैंने यह विधेयक यहां उपस्थित किया था। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि उस समय संसद् का सर्वसम्मत समर्थन इस विधेयक को मिला था। मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं कि अब उसकी स्थिति क्या होगी। परन्तु मुझे यह विश्वास है कि प्रत्येक राष्ट्रभक्त व्यक्ति जो इस देश की अखण्डता और एकता में विश्वास रखता है, निश्चय ही इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करेगा।

16.37 hrs.

(Shri Sham Lal Saraf in the Chair)

जहां तक सरकार का सम्बन्ध है गृह मन्त्री श्री नन्दा ने उस समय इस विधेयक का उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि जम्मू-काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है। इस के सम्बन्ध में कई नई धारायें जहां उन्होंने लागू करने की घोषणा की थी वहां यह भी कहा था कि इस धारा को हटाने के लिए भी जब उपयुक्त समय आएगा वह निश्चय ही इसको हटा देंगे। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि गृह मन्त्रालय की निगाह में अभी वह उपयुक्त समय आया है अथवा अभी कितने और वर्षों के बाद वह उपयुक्त समय आयेगा ? परन्तु इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करते समय मैं पहले यह जरूर बता देना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कौनसी स्थिति आई जिससे विवश हो कर अठारह महीने के बाद दुबारा मुझे फिर इस विधेयक को सदन में उपस्थित करना पड़ रहा है। पिछले साल अगस्त-सितम्बर में पाकिस्तान के साथ जब हमारा संघर्ष हुआ उस समय से काश्मीर की स्थिति अद्भुत बदल गई है। हम जिसे युद्ध विराम रेखा मान कर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

यह आशा लगाये बैठे हैं कि वह अपने पुराने निर्णय के अनुसार जो कि 13 अगस्त 1948 का था, निष्पक्ष निर्णय देगा। पर वह न हुआ। पाकिस्तान ने हमारी सीमा लांघ कर सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा घुसपैठियों के रूप में काश्मीर पर आक्रमण किया और छम्ब और अखनूर में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा का उल्लंघन करके भारत पर हमला बोल दिया।

जहां तक ताशकन्द समझौते का सम्बन्ध है, पाकिस्तान की निगाह में उसका भी कोई विशेष मूल्य नहीं है।

राष्ट्रपति श्री अयूब ने ताशकन्द से लौटने के कुछ ही दिन बाद ईद के मौके पर अपने एक भाषण में जो कि पाकिस्तान रेडियो से प्रसारित किया गया था कहा कि काश्मीर के लोग आत्म निर्णय के अपने संघर्ष को जारी रखें और पाकिस्तान जिस तरह से अब तक उनका समर्थन करता चला आया है, बराबर उसी तरह से आगे समर्थन करता रहेगा। इसी तरह जब ताशकन्द समझौते के अन्तर्गत हाजीपीर, उड़ी, पुंछ आदि क्षेत्रों से हमने अपनी सेनाओं को हटाने का निर्णय किया तब अभी हमारी सेनायें हटी भी नहीं थीं कि पाकिस्तान के विधि मंत्री ने लाहौर के अन्दर एक वक्तव्य दिया था कि यदि यह भाग भारत का अपना होता तो यह कैसी उपहास की बात है कि भारत सरकार अपनी धरती से स्वयं अपनी सेनाओं को वापिस हटा लेती। जहां तक पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री का सम्बन्ध है बहुत पुरानी नहीं अभी दो दिन पहले 16 मार्च की बात है, जब वह ढाका में पाकिस्तान एसेम्बली में अपना वक्तव्य दे रहे थे। उन्होंने यह कहा कि भारत के साथ हमारा जब तक काश्मीर का विवाद चल रहा है, तब तक कोई नो-वार पक्ट, "संघर्ष नहीं", इस प्रकार का समझौता नहीं हो सकता है। पाकिस्तान के राजदूत जो विदेशों में हैं उनके कहने के ढंग में भी बराबर परिवर्तन अब आ गया है। इसी प्रकार रावलपिंडी में अभी जब भारत और पाकिस्तान के मंत्रियों की कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी उसमें भी आपने देखा कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने पहले यह कहा था कि जितनी आशा लेकर हम यहां से गये थे उस प्रकार का परिणाम उस कान्फ्रेंस का नहीं निकला है। सच्चाई यह है कि ताशकन्द समझौते की आड़ में पाकिस्तान इस संघर्ष में जो उसकी कमर टेढ़ी पड़ गई थी, उसको सीधी करने के लिये समय चाहता था, और अब धीरे-धीरे वह अपने विचारों को प्रकट भी करता चला जा रहा है।

जहां तक ताशकन्द समझौते के सम्बन्ध में रूस के अपने प्रतिनिधित्व का सम्बन्ध है कि उसने अपने देश में बुला कर शान्ति के लिये भारत और पाकिस्तान की बातचीत करवाई, इसके लिये हम उसके आभारी हैं। लेकिन अन्तिम क्षणों में जिस प्रकार से इस ताशकन्द समझौते में नाटकीय परिवर्तन हुआ उसकी पृष्ठभूमि को भी हमको आंखों से ओझल नहीं करना चाहिये। एक बात आज हमें अपने मस्तिष्क में बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ बना लेनी चाहिये कि रूस आज वह रूस नहीं है जिसका भाग्य विधाता किसी समय ख्रुश्चेव था। आज रूस की काश्मीर नीति में, भले ही उनका कहना हो या हमारे मास्को स्थित राजदूत का कहना हो कि, कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। लेकिन आज का रूस वह रूस है जिसने सुरक्षा परिषद् में इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया कि भारतीय सेनायें 5 अगस्त की लाइन पर लौट कर चली जायें। आज का रूस वह रूस है जो ताशकन्द में भारत के प्रधान मंत्री की घोषणा करने के बाद भी पाकिस्तान के साथ भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल को काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करने के लिये विवश कर सकता है। और इसके अतिरिक्त भारत व जा

साम्यवादी पार्टी के समर्थक या उनके कुछ सदस्य हैं, उनकी भावनाओं और उनके वक्तव्यों में भी ऐसी ध्वनि झलकती है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले राज्य सभा में श्री भूपेश गुप्त ने एक वक्तव्य दिया है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि जो युद्धविराम रेखा है उसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेखा मान लिया जाय। इन सभी बातों से हवा का रुख धीरे धीरे किस ओर जा रहा है इसके प्रति भारत सरकार और देश की आंखें खुल जानी चाहियें।

दुर्भाग्य से जब यह बातें मैं कह रहा हूं उस समय काश्मीर की बागडोर श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद सादिक के हाथ में है। श्री सादिक के पुराने जीवन से सम्बन्धित किन्हीं विशेष घटनाओं की चर्चा मैं नहीं करूंगा। लेकिन कुछ वर्तमान घटनाओं की चर्चा किये बिना भी नहीं रह सकूंगा। आजकल जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में किस प्रकार कम्यूनिस्टों की चढ़ बनी है इस सच्चाई को भी हम आंख से ओझल नहीं कर सकते, किस तरह से आज साम्यवाद समर्थक व्यक्तियों को ढूंढ ढूंढ कर वहां संरक्षण दिया जा रहा है, इस को ही देखिये। अभी कुछ दिन पहले पाकिस्तानी हमले के बाद साम्यवादी दल के दो प्रमुख व्यक्ति डा० जेड० ए० अहमद और श्री पी० सी० जोशी श्रीनगर में जाकर सरकारी गाड़ियों में बराबर घूमते रहे। इन तमाम बातों के पीछे क्या रहस्य है, इन तमाम बातों को अपने मस्तिष्क में रख कर ही अगला निर्णय हमें लेना चाहिये। यह स्थिति तब हो रही है जब जम्मू और काश्मीर में जो राष्ट्रवादी व्यक्ति हैं उन्हें डी० आई० आर० में जेलों में बन्द किया जाता है। आपको सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि जम्मू और काश्मीर यूथ कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट भीमसेन को इस बात के लिये डी० आई० आर० में गिरफ्तार किया गया कि उन्होंने जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार से यह कहा था कि छोटे बच्चों की पुस्तकों में जो इस किस्म के पाठ रखे गये हैं जिसमें चीनी नेताओं के वर्णन आते हैं, उनको हटा दिया जाये या उन पुस्तकों को मार्केट से वापस ले लिया जाए। अगर सरकार नहीं वापस लेती है तो उनको विवश हो कर उन किताबों की होली जलानी पड़ेगी। यह कांग्रेस के प्रेजिडेंट की राष्ट्र विरोधी पुस्तकों के प्रचलन के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की घोषणा का परिणाम यह हुआ कि सादिक सरकार ने उन्हें डी० आई० आर० में गिरफ्तार किया और जेल की चहारदीवारी के अन्दर बन्द कर दिया। यह स्थिति आज वहां हो रही है।

दूसरी चीज यह कि आज इस विधेयक को इस सदन में उपस्थित करने की आवश्यकता इसलिये भी पड़ी कि केन्द्रीय नेताओं के वक्तव्यों में परस्पर विरोध दिखाई देता है। ताशकन्द जाने से पहले हमारे नेता बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ कहते थे कि ताशकन्द में काश्मीर पर किसी प्रकार की बातचीत नहीं की जा सकती। लेकिन ताशकन्द समझौता जो हुआ है उसमें स्पष्ट लिखा है कि काश्मीर पर भी दोनों देशों के प्रतिनिधिमण्डलों की बातचीत हुई। रावलपिंडी में जब दोनों देशों के मंत्रियों की बैठक होने वाली थी उससे पहले पाकिस्तान ने रावलपिंडी कांफ्रेंस के लिये जो अजेन्डा भेजा था उसमें पहले नम्बर पर काश्मीर का विषय था। भारत सरकार ने उस अजेन्डे को स्वीकार नहीं किया केवल इसलिये कि काश्मीर का विषय सब से पहले नम्बर पर था। लेकिन वहां जाने के बाद काश्मीर पर बातचीत हुई। वहां से आकर विदेश मंत्री ने 4 मार्च, 1966 को इस सदन में काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा कि :

> "कोई बात भी एक देश उठाना चाहे तो उस पर बात करने में हमें कोई इन्कार नहीं है। इस बात को मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूं ताकि इस बात के मुताल्लिक कोई शंका न रहे।"

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

इस से लगता है कि भारत सरकार का मन भी अब धीरे धीरे काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में हिल रहा है। इसी मंत्रि परिषद् के एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य श्री जगजीवन राम ने आगरे में इस बात का समर्थन किया कि युद्ध विराम रेखा को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेखा मान कर काश्मीर विवाद को समाप्त किया जाय।

यहीं तक नहीं, काश्मीर राज्य के वर्तमान राज्यपाल, जो पहले सदरे रियासत कहलाते थे, डा० करण सिंह ने किसी स्थान पर सुनते हैं कि यह सुझाव दिया है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य का वह भाग जो लद्दाख और जम्मू का है उसको हिमाचल के साथ मिला कर विशाल हिमाचल बना दिया जाये और काश्मीर को अलग कर दिया जाये। अगर मेरी जानकारी में कुछ भी सच्चाई है तो डा० करण सिंह के वक्तव्य का क्या मतलब है। मैं दूसरे शब्दों में कह सकता हूं कि क्या इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य देकर पाकिस्तान की भावनाओं का समर्थन नहीं कर रहे हैं। या पाकिस्तान के केस को और मजबूत नहीं कर रहे हैं। इससे अगर देश के मन में किसी प्रकार का सन्देह उत्पन्न होता है तो आप बतलाइये कि क्या इस प्रकार के संशोधन विधेयक को संसद में लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी ?

अभी कुछ दिन पहले संरक्षण मंत्री श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण ने कहा था कि हमने यह निश्चय किया है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर में सन् 1948 के अन्दर जितनी सेनायें थीं उतनी तक कमी उन की संख्या में कर दी जायेगी। लेकिन संरक्षण मंत्री श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण इस बात को भूल गये कहते समय कि हमने यह निश्चय तब किया था, जिस समय लार्ड माउंटबेटन की सलाह मान कर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में अपने केस को लेकर हम गये। उस समय संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने एक आयोग की नियुक्ति की थी जनवरी, 1948 में, जिसको यह काम सौंपा गया था कि युद्धबन्दी कराये। काश्मीर समस्या को हल करने का अधिकार भी उस आयोग को दिया गया था। उसके तीन सदस्य थे, जेकोस्लोवाकिया, ब्राजिल और अमरीका। आगे चल कर उस आयोग में दो और राष्ट्र और सदस्य हुए : एक बेल्जियम और दूसरा लीबिया। उस आयोग ने भारत और पाकिस्तान में भ्रमण करने के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। उस समय जो स्थिति थी उसको मैं सुरक्षा परिषद् के ही शब्दों में ही पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

> "काश्मीर सीमा पर युद्ध विराम कर दिया जाये और दोनों ओर की सेनायें वह लड़ाई बन्द करें।"

आप जरा इन शब्दों की ओर ध्यान दें कि आयोग की सिफारिश थी काश्मीर की सीमा पर, काश्मीर के अन्दर नहीं। काश्मीर सीमा पर युद्ध विराम की सिफारिश आयोग ने की थी। दूसरी थी —

> "काश्मीर से पाकिस्तान की फौजें तुरन्त वापिस चली जायें, कोई पाकिस्तान की फौज का सिपाही काश्मीर में न रहे।"

जब ये दोनों स्थितियां हों जायें तब तीसरी सिफारिश ये थी कि :

> "जब पाकिस्तान की सेनायें हट जायें तब भारत अपनी सैनिक शक्ति में कमी करे और पाकिस्तान के साथ विचार विनिमय करके जनमत के बारे में कोई प्रणाली तय करे।"

यानी पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं के हटने के बाद सेना में कमी करने का निश्चय था। जब पाकिस्तानी फौजें न रहें वहां पर तब युद्धबन्दी काश्मीर की सीमा पर हो। लेकिन

दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति यह है कि हम सेना को हटाने का निर्णय तब कर रहे है जब पाकिस्तान की ओर से तीन में से किसी एक शर्त का भी पालन नहीं किया गया ।

यहां एक बात और जानने की है कि इस संविधान की धारा 370 के सम्बन्ध में, जब से संविधान में यह धारा आई है, प्रारम्भ से अब तक सरकार और उसके प्रतिनिधि बराबर भरोसा देते रहे । संविधान सभा के वरिष्ठ सदस्य श्री गोपालस्वामी आय्यंगार जब संविधान की इस धारा को रख रहे थे तब उन्होंने कहा हम सब जानते हैं कि जम्मू और काश्मीर में तनाव की स्थिति है, पाकिस्तानी फौजें लौट कर नहीं गई हैं इसलिये अस्थायी उपबन्ध के रूप में इस धारा को रखा जाता है । लेकिन संविधान में इस धारा के रहने के बावजूद जम्मू और काश्मीर का राज्य भारत का अभिन्न अंग है इसकी पुष्टि हमारे देश की जनता ने ही नहीं, जम्मू और काश्मीर की जनता ने भी की । इसका प्रमाण है जम्मू और काश्मीर का संविधान । जम्मू और काश्मीर के संविधान की धारा 3 और धारा 5 में स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग हैं और अभिन्न अंग रहेगा । उसमें यह शब्द साफ हैं कि भारत का अभिन्न अंग है और अभिन्न अंग रहेगा ।

इसके साथ साथ जम्मू और काश्मीर के संविधान में एक धारा 147 भी है । उस धारा 147 में जम्मू और काश्मीर का संविधान स्पष्ट कहता है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर का विधान मण्डल अगर कभी किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन पुरानी संवैधानिक धाराओं में करे तो उस विधान मण्डल को कभी भी यह अधिकार नहीं होगा कि जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य के सम्बन्ध में, जो संविधान की धारा 3 और धारा 5 के अनुसार भारत का अभिन्न अंग बन चुका है, किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन कर सके ।

एक बार भूतपूर्व गृह मंत्री श्री गोविन्द वल्लभ पन्त काश्मीर गये । श्रीनगर में जाकर बड़ी स्पष्ट भाषा में उन्होंने कहा कि जम्मू और काश्मीर का अध्याय आज आखिरी रूप में बन्द कर दिया जा रहा है । अब दुनिया के अन्दर कोई भी आदमी इसको नहीं खोल सकता । श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने बार बार इस बात को कहा जब उनसे कहा गया कि संविधान की धारा 370 को हटाया जाय, इस सदन में और श्रीनगर में भी उन्होंने कहा कि यह धारा काफी घिस चुकी है । जो थोड़ी बहुत रह गई है वह भी घिसते घिसते घिस जायेगी । यह सब सदस्य यहां इस बात की साक्षी करेंगे कि श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा ने 4 सितम्बर को इसी विधेयक के उत्तर में कहा था कि हम कानून के विशेषज्ञों से राय ले रहे हैं और राय लेकर जल्दी यह निर्णय करेंगे कि इस धारा को कब और कैसे हटाया जाये ।

इसके अतिरिक्त मैं एक बात और भी कहना चाहता हूं कि संविधान की धारा 370 को इसलिये भी संविधान में नहीं रहना चाहिये कि अगर शरीर का कोई हिस्सा गल जाये या सड़ जाये, फिर भी अगर वह शरीर के अन्दर बना रहता है तो वह सारे शरीर में विष पैदा कर देगा । संविधान की इस धारा के कई भाग सड़ चुके हैं । संविधान की इस धारा के अन्दर काश्मीर के महाराजा की चर्चा है जब कि काश्मीर के अन्दर आज कोई महाराजा नहीं है । संविधान की इस धारा में महाराजा द्वारा गठित सरकार की गठित सरकार है जब कि आज जम्मू और काश्मीर की सरकार जनता द्वारा गठित सरकार है, महाराजा के द्वारा गठित सरकार नहीं है । तीसरे जम्मू काश्मीर रियासत की चर्चा है जब कि जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर कोई स्टेट नहीं है इस दृष्टि से भी संविधान की यह धारा सड़ चुकी है और इस सड़ी गली धारा को संविधान में रखना संविधान को

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

पवित्रता और संविधान की निष्ठा के ऊपर आघात पहुंचाना है। पिछली बार श्री नन्दा ने एक और घोषणा की थी। उन्होंने संविधान की धारा 370 को तो समाप्त करने का आश्वासन नहीं दिया लेकिन यह कहा कि हम कई प्रतुछ धारायें काश्मीर के अन्दर नये सिरे से लागू करने जा रहे हैं। उसमें उन्होंने एक धारा यह भी बताई कि हम राष्ट्रपति के शासन की व्यवस्था भी जम्मू और काश्मीर के अन्दर कर रहे हैं। मैं श्री हाथी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब से श्री नन्दा ने यह घोषणा की थी और आज जब कि मैं इस विधेयक को उपस्थित कर रहा हूं, इस बीच क्या कोई एक भी प्रसंग इस प्रकार का नहीं आया जब जम्मू और काश्मीर में राष्ट्रपति शासन की आवश्यकता पड़ सकती थी ? अगर नहीं आया तो मेरा प्रश्न है कि यह जो घुसपैठिये, हजारों की संख्या में जम्मू काश्मीर में घुस आये, यह किसकी असावधानी से घुस कर के आये ? यहीं एक बहुत बड़ा कारण था जो जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य सरकार की असफलता को प्रकट करता था। श्रीनगर के अन्दर समापति जी, आपको स्वयं पता होगा जिस समय बटमालू का मोहल्ला जल रहा था, कैन्टूनमेंट के पास गोलियां चल रही थीं, श्रीनगर का कोई भी मुहल्ला ऐसा नहीं था कि जहां रात को सनसनाती हुई गोलियां नहीं आती थीं। जब पूरी तरह श्रीनगर की सरकार असफल हो चुकी थी क्या तब भी राष्ट्रपति शासन की आवश्यकता वहां नहीं थी ? और यह स्थिति कब है ? जब कि जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर पुलिस और सी० आई० डी० पर बेतहाशा रुपया व्यय किया जा रहा है ? मैं कुछ आंकड़े आपको देता हूं। पुलिस पर 1962–63 में 1 करोड़ 4 लाख 30 हजार रुपया खर्च किया जाता था। लेकिन पिछले साल 1 करोड़ 90 लाख और इस साल के बजट में रखा गया है 2 करोड़ 17 लाख। जब कि बजट बढ़ कर दुगुना हो रहा है तो वह पुलिस की गतिशीलता कहां है ? कहां है वह विभाग जो बाहर से आने वाले घुसपैठियों को नहीं रोक सका ? यह ही स्थिति सी० आई० डी० विभाग के सम्बन्ध में है। 1962–63 में जिस गुप्तचर विभाग पर 8 लाख रुपया खर्च करते थे पिछले साल उस पर 18 लाख किया और इस साल के बजट में 27 लाख रुपया उस के लिए रखा है। लेकिन इतना सब कुछ होने के बावजूद भी जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य की आन्तरिक सुरक्षा का जहां तक सवाल है, उसमें दोनों बेकार रहे यह सब घुसपैठियों के आने से ही बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाता है। मुझे दुःख है कि अब तक भारत सरकार इस बात की जांच नहीं करा पाई कि यह जो घुसपैठिये जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर हजारों की संख्या में प्रवेश करके आये थे यह किस की असावधानी से आये ? कौन है उसका दोषी और क्यों नहीं उसको दंडित किया गया ? देश के 47 करोड़ नागरिक भारत सरकार से प्रश्न करते हैं कि जिसकी वजह से इस देश का अरबों रुपया बरबाद हुआ ? हजारों जानें गईं ? जिन घुसपैठियों ने इस युद्ध की भूमिका तैयार की, वह किसकी असावधानी से हुआ ? आप थोड़ा इस बात को बतायें तो सही। जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार हिन्दुस्तान के पसीने की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा किस बुरी तरह से बरबाद कर रही है इसका एक और उदाहरण लीजिये। श्रीनगर के अन्दर जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार की जो मोटर गैराज हैं उन पर जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार का जो पैसा खर्च करती है वह इस प्रकार है : 62–63 में 5 लाख 27 हजार 4 सौ खर्च करती थी। लेकिन पिछले साल इस सरकार ने खर्च किया 14 लाख 38 हजार और इससाल के बजट में रखा है 15 लाख 42 हजार रुपया। यह केवल मोटर गैराज के ऊपर है जिनके अन्दर मोटरें खड़ी होती हैं। अब जब इस प्रकार भयंकर रूप से धन का दुरुपयोग चल रहा है और आप यह कहते हैं कि हमने संविधान की यह

धारा वहां लगा दी है जो राष्ट्रपति के शासन से सम्बन्धित है .....

[شری سمنانی : گیرج نہیں - باقاعدہ ڈیپارٹمینٹس ہیں -]

श्री समनानी : यह गैराजेज नहीं हैं, बाकायदा डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं । (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वही मैं कह रहा हूं, गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स की वहिकल्स जहां रखी जाती हैं, वही बात मैं कह रहा हूं । ..... (व्यवधान)

एक सदस्य : ट्रांसपोर्ट अलाहिदा है और गराजेज अलाहिदा हैं ..... (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभापति जी, और एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं कि जिससे भारत सरकार की आंख खुलनी चाहिएं और भारत सरकार को निश्चय करना चाहिए कि जम्मू काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में आज हमारा क्या कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है ?

हम जो बाहर से अन्न भेजते हैं जम्मू काश्मीर में सस्ते दामों पर उस अन्न की स्थिति क्या है ? 1957 में जब जम्मू काश्मीर के अन्दर बाढ़ आई थी उस समय जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार ने बाहर से केवल 50 हजार टन अनाज मंगाया । 1962-63 में 30 और 50 हजार टन के बीच मंगाया जो करीब 1 करोड़ 53 लाख रुपये का पड़ता है । लेकिन पिछले साल 65-66 में 1 लाख टन अनाज मंगाया और 66-67 के बजट में 1 लाख 40 हजार टन अनाज मंगाने को रखा है । अब आप बतायें तो सही 61-62 से क्या जम्मू काश्मीर की आबादी आज दुगनी हो गई ? और फिर 62-63 में 1 करोड़ 53 लाख खर्च आया, 63-64 में 2 करोड़ 45 लाख का आया, 64-65 में 4 करोड़ 4 लाख का आया, 65-66 में आया 5 करोड़ 87 लाख का और 66-67 का 7 करोड़ 7 लाख का है । तो इतना जो इस प्रकार से बेतहाशा पानी की तरह से पैसा बहाया जा रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक सरकार इस बात को आंख बन्द करके और कान बन्द करके देखती या सुनती रहेगी ।

मैं अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए आखिर में दो तीन बातें और कहना चाहता हूं । एक तो यह रिजर्व बैंक ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है । जरा रिजर्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट को भारत सरकार ध्यान से देखे जिसमें ओवर ड्रा करने वाली स्टेट्स में जम्मू और काश्मीर को सब से पहले बताया है । अभी वहां की राज्य विधान सभा के एक कांग्रेसी सदस्य ने आरोप लगाते हुए कहा है कि राज्य सरकार दिवालिया होते चली जा रही है । छम्ब और अखनूर के विस्थापितों के लिये जो यहां से सहायता का पैसा भेजा जाता था। उसके दुरुपयोग को देख कर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने अपना, प्रतिनिधि स्वयं भेजा कि वह स्वयं जा करके उसका वितरण करे । इस तरह की स्थिति है ।

तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब कानून और सुरक्षा वहां खतरे में पड़ गई, रोजाना आग लगने और बम विस्फोट की घटमनायें हो रही हैं, सरकार की लापरवाही से या उसकी मिली भगत से हजारों घुसपैठिये वहां पर आ गए और करोड़ों का नुकसान हो गया, कम्युनिस्टों का बोलबाला हो रहा है, राष्ट्र-भक्तों पर डी० आई० आर० लगाया जा रहा है, करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया पानी की तरह बह रहा है तो अब श्री हाथी बतायें ऐसी स्थिति में भी जो धारा उस समय लगाई थी उसके उपयोग की आवश्यकता थी या नहीं ? पीछे श्री नन्दा ने यह कहा कि कानून के विशेषज्ञों से राय लेंगे । मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था और फिर दोहराता हूं । हमारे सदन में कानून विशेषज्ञों की दृष्टि से सभापति जी दो व्यक्ति प्रमुख हैं । एक हैं हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री श्री छागला

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

और दूसरे बैठे हैं बैरिस्टर श्री एन० सी० चैटर्जी। श्री एन० सी० चैटर्जी जिनका जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य से प्रारम्भ से ही सम्पर्क रहा है वह बराबर इस बात के समर्थक रहे हैं और शायद है कि आज वह मेरे इस विधेयक का समर्थन करेंगे कि जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य के सम्बन्ध में धारा 370 हटनी ही चाहिए। और श्री चागला ने सुरक्षा परिषद से लौटने के बाद स्वयं यह राय दी थी कि संविधान की इस धारा 370 को हटा देना चाहिए। अब बताइए कि दो इतनी अच्छी लीगल ओपिनियन मिलने के बाद फिर और कौन सी लीगल ओपिनियन वह चाहते हैं जो कहते हैं कि कानून के विशेषज्ञों से राय लगे।

जहां तक संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और सुरक्षा परिषद् का सवाल है संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ और सुरक्षा परिषद् प्रारम्भ में बड़ा निष्पक्ष काम कर रहे थे। लेकिन आज जो इस संगठन की स्थिति हो गई है और जिस तरह से खुल करके इस संगठन के अन्दर जो दो राज्य उस पर प्रभावी हैं और पाकिस्तान का समर्थन कर रहे हैं उसमें से ब्रिटेन की स्थिति तो हमारी समझ में आती है क्योंकि ब्रिटेन ने अपने लिए नया मार्केट चुना है चाइना को। चीन को उसने अपनी खपत का नया बाजार बनाया है। इसलिए चीन का समर्थक होने के नाते से वह पाकिस्तान का भी पक्ष लेता है। और भी कई कारण हैं जिनसे वह पक्ष लेता है। लेकिन 370 धारा अगर इसलिए नहीं हटाई जा रही है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हमारा केस पड़ा है तो मैं हाथी जी से आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि केस तो केवल इतना है कि काश्मीर का जो हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के हाथ में है उसे संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ हमें वापस दिलायेगा या अपने सैन्य बल से ही हमें उसे वापस लेना पड़ेगा? यह केस केवल इतना है। और फिर अगर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से डरना है तो पाकिस्तान ने जब गुलाम काश्मीर पर अपना संविधान लागू कर दिया, वहां का झंडा हटाकर अपना झंडा लगा दिया, वहां के राष्ट्रपति खुरशीद वगैरह को हटा दिया और पाकिस्तान ने 2700 वर्गमील धरती चीन को दे दी उस समय संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने क्यों आपत्ति नहीं की? आज हम अपने घर में अपने विधान को लागू करें, इसमें संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को किसी प्रकार की आपत्ति क्यों हो सकती है? जहां तक सुरक्षा परिषद् की निष्पक्षता का सवाल है वह भी हमने देख लिया। जब तक पाकिस्तान का हाथ ऊंचा रहा तब तक सुरक्षा परिषद् मौन रही और जब भारत का हाथ ऊंचा हुआ तो यू थांट को भेजना और अपीलें करना शुरू किया। सुरक्षा परिषद् की इन्हीं कार्यवाहियों से विवश होकर हमारे राष्ट्रपति को सुरक्षा परिषद् को चेतावनी देनी पड़ी थी कि सुरक्षा परिषद और संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ की समाप्ति के अध्याय को न भूल जाय कि गलत निर्णय के कारण किस प्रकार से वह समाप्त हुआ था?

इसलिए अन्तर राष्ट्रीय शांति प्रयासों के चक्कर में आकर के हम अपनी गरिमा संग्रह को न छोड़ें।

अन्त में मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए एक जरूरी बात और कहना चाहता हूं। संविधान की धारा 370 के बने रहने से जहां दुनिया में हमारे प्रति सन्देह हो रहा है वहां सभापति जी, काश्मीर के लोगों में भी सन्देह हो रहा है कि भारत सरकार अभी तक पूरा मन अपना क्यों नहीं बना पाई? हर विधेयक के प्रारम्भ में हमको लिखना पड़ता है कि एक्सेप्ट जम्मू एंड काश्मीर। क्यों यह स्थिति है? जहां तक राज्यपाल और मुख्य मंत्री का सवाल है वह बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद के समय में ही यह विधेयक आया था और उसको जम्मू काश्मीर की विधान सभा ने पारित भी अब किया है। हम उसके लिए जम्मू काश्मीर की विधान सभा के आभारी हैं। लेकिन आज क्यों नहीं भारत सरकार श्री

सादिक को यह कहती कि जम्मू काश्मीर की विधान सभा अपनी ओर से इस विधेयक को लाये कि संविधान की धारा 370 भी हटनी चाहिये और अब यह अस्थायी उपबन्ध भी समाप्त होना चाहिए ।

आज मैं चेतावनी के रूप में कहता हूं ताकि भारत सरकार इस बात को फिर न कहे। ताशकन्द समझौते में जो जमीन हमने ली थी और जिस तरह से वह जमीन हमको देनी पड़ी, भले ही देश इस बात को आज उग्र स्वरों में न कहे, भले ही सेना इस बात को अनुशासन में बंधी न कहे लेकिन इस समझौते में जो अपनी सेना हाजीपीर और उड़ी पूंछ से लौटकर के आयी है उससे वह अपना दिल मसोस कर के रह गए हैं । भारत सरकार उस भूल का प्रायश्चित अब भी कर सकती है । अगले कुछ महीने जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य और भारत की दृष्टि से खतरे के महीने हैं । अगर भारत सरकार ने सावधानी न की और 370 को न हटाया और इस की वजह से भारत को कुछ चोट लगी तो मैं आपको कहता हूं कि भारत की आने वाली पीढ़ी वर्तमान सरकार को क्षमा नहीं करेगी । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने इस विधेयक को उपस्थित करता हूं और सदन से आशा पूरी रखता हूं कि सर्वसम्मति से इस विधेयक को पारित करेंगे ।

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey (Salempur): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August, 1966."

17 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: We have 2 hours at our disposal, out of which 1|2 hour has been taken by the Mover; 1½ hours are left. Today we will cover about one hour. Hon. Members may take 10 minutes each.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Time may be extended.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि इस पर बहस का समय दो घंटे और बढ़ा दिया जाय । यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव है और इस पर बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले हैं इसलिए समय बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : बहुत लोग इस पर बोलना चाह रहे है समय इसका बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

सभापति महोदय : अभी जरा चलने दीजिये, हम इसे देख लेंगे ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : चटर्जी साहब को बोलने का 15 मिनट का समय दिया जाय ।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): I was in Geneva just one month back. I was appearing as counsel for India before the international tribunal. It was dealing with the Kutch problem. I must say that I was deeply impressed by the attitude of the Pakistan delegation, and I thought the favourable attitude was due to the Tashkent accord. It created a new climate, and it gave us new hopes. I should not give details here, because the tribunal will have to operate in future, but I must say that there was a distinct change for the better in the attitude of the Pakistani delegation, and we could solve some problems without bitter acrimony or fight. I was hoping that this Tashkent declaration would lead to better understanding and accord, to a new chapter of real friendship and amity. We are sorry that the latest views of Major Bhutto....

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): He is a minor, not a major.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: ....and some other politicians have been disappointing. One has said that Pakistan rules out a no-war pact with India. That is a great disappointment. I thought that the first thing to which Pakistan had committed itself when President Ayub and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, our revered Prime Minister met at Tashkent, was that they had decided that there shall be no war, no solution by armed forces as between India and Pakistan, but they are now singing a different tune.

Another great leader has just announced in the Pakistan National Assembly, to which reference has been made by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, that the Tashkent declaration was a complete diplomatic victory for India and for the Soviet Union. That is not a fair statement to make and that shows that the old complex is again operating. I hope that they will think over this problem and not indulge in such kind of declarations which will spoil the atmosphere and again lead to disaster.

Without impeaching the Sadiq Government or without attributing any serious default to that administration, may we point out in all seriousness that article 370 is completely incongruous in the context of things. The article says that notwithstanding anything in the Constitution, these temporary provisions are made with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. That was made operative from 26th January 1950. I am sorry that the Prime Minister is not here and that she cannot give a definite assurance to the House that this article which is a serious blot on the Constitution will be removed. The late Prime Minister definitely said that this would disappear. I mean Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Shastri when he came back after an unfortunate incident in Kashmir said that definite steps will be taken to make the integration more effective. If you want to make integration effective, can you keep article 370 on the statute book? Look at clause (1) of this article:

> "The provisions of article 238 shall not apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir."

Article 288 has since been repealed. Then look at clause (B):

> "The power of Parliament to make laws for the said State shall be limited to (certain things)."

Then there is the explanation. You know that the explanation had been altered. You come from that State and you know better than anybody else that a new explanation was put in due to the Constituent Assembly resolution on the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, slowly there has been erosion of article 370. A good bit of it has gone. My hon. friend the Mover pointed out that there was reference to Maharaja and his proclamation and so on—all completely out of date to the present state of things. How can you say repeatedly both in this House as well as in the International Assembly that Kashmir is an integral part of India. How can you say that this is not a negotiable issue and at the same time keep article 370? You must be consistent. Logically, legally and constitutionally our profession demands an immediate revision of article 370. How is the Government going to tackle this problem? Were this provision simply to assuage feelings, that we shall take steps hereafter when will you take steps to put the constitution in conformity with the fundamental proposition that Jammu and Kashmir shall be completely on par with West Bengal or Kerala or any other State in India? How can we have a constitutional provision like this that derogates from your basic stand? Our profession and our stand are at variance with our repeated declaration that on no account shall we allow this integration to be affected in any way. It seems to a large extent an idle talk when we keep article 370 and some other articles in the Constitution. What is the difficulty in repealing this

article 370? You say that there shall be complete integration. There has been complete integration and no power on earth can destroy that integration. Whatever Pakistani statesmen may say, whatever may be the invectives they use against us we will not allow this sacred relationship between Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India to be in any way whittled down. How can we keep this article 370? I am therefore suggesting that the time has come when we should put this Constitution in a proper shape and form consistent with our declaration, consistent with the repeated professions of our Prime Ministers' and other leaders' statements. Mr. Chagla had declared in the Security Council and the whole of India is behind him that we shall not allow this relationship to be disrupted by any process, however much Pakistan may try to create trouble. The aggression by Pakistan, the infiltration by Pakistan was organised by Pakistan. Whatever some British statesmen may say, we know that they have been wrongly advised or they are indulging in wishful thinking. The honest truth is that there has been deliberate, calculated aggression on India and when the attack came on Kashmir, we took it as an attack on the whole of India. We stood by the late Lal Bahadur Shastri when our army moved in order to vindicate our honour, to vindicate the honour of Kashmir, which meant the vindication of the honour of India, and the integration of Kashmir with India. The whole of India stood by the Prime Minister.

It was a wonderful exhibition of national will, the demonstration of national solidarity. Today, there are many things happening which are very distressing, which are putting in peril that cohesion, that solidarity, that demonstration of national unity. We hope that that will all end and ultimately the integrating forces will triumph. If we want the integrating forces to triumph, if we want the consolidation of India to be put on a satisfactory footing, the most essential thing is to put the Kashmir problem beyond all doubt and dispute.

We are happy that practically all Members from Jammu and Kashmir supported the resolution last time and they were supporting the Bill also. I hope there shall be no politics in it and no question of parties, no question of political affiliation, and that all sections of the House will unanimously support this demand and put India vis-a-vis Kashmir on a proper, satisfactory and durable basis to make it clear to Pakistan and to the whole world that that problem is finished, and that there is no question of reopening it. I am tired sometimes of hearing that Kashmir is part of India, an indissoluble part, an integral part. Let us make it an integral, indissoluble, permanent part of India on a par with all the other States by putting our own Constitution which is the highest organic law, in proper shape and form.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very historic moment from one respect, that you happen to be presiding over the deliberations of this House when this Bill is being discussed in this House. Last time, when the bill was brought before the House, at that time also, I and my other colleagues from Jammu and Kashmir State categorically pointed out that we and the people of Jammu and Kashmir as a whole give our wholehearted support for the abrogation of article 370. Now, we have to see whether, since the last time when this Bill was discussed in this House, due to the fact that certain series of things have happened in the State of Jammu and Kashmir or, I would say, in the whole country, that moment have come when the Government should take immediate steps to remove this constitutional disparity.

We all know how the people of Jammu and Kashmir suffered during the recent war with Pakistan. I want to ask one thing of the Central Gov-

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

ernment: when there is war in the country, when our country is invaded by the armies of an enemy country, and the people of Jammu and Kashmir shed their blood with other Indian brethren to defend the soil of this country, what hindrance is there before this Government to remove this constitutional disparity. After the Tashkent agreement, it has become more necessary to remove all kinds of constitutional disabilities so that all fears from our mind are also removed.

I want to be absolutely frank. During the last 17 to 18 years, it has been a sort of policy of the Central Government to consider this question from time to time, and every time when the Central Government, the Government of India, had some kind of discussion or negotiation with the Pakistan Government, at that point of time, we always pointed out that let this question be decided once for all. The leaders of all the political parties ies—Congress as well as the opposition—have declared so many times from the house-tops that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India, as good as U.P., Maharashtra, Gujarat or any other State. If practically the position is that, I do not see what special reasons or arguments the government has in its mind for not removing this constitutional disparity. We welcome the Tashkent Declaration; we welcome that there should be no war with Pakistan and India and Pakistan must live in peace. But as we pointed out last time, please for God's sake, do not try to have peace with Pakistan at the cost of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. I remember the words of our late Prime Minister and other leaders when the Indian forces occupied Haji Pir pass. Time and again it was declared that that area shall never be vacated. Now, I do not challenge the judgment of the government in vacating that area, because if we can have a lasting peace with Pakistan and solve our outstanding problems with Pakistan, we do not mind vacating that area. But at the same time, there are some fears in our minds, and rightly so.

You may discuss with Pakistan to solve all the outstanding problems, but in the negotiations no concession should be given to Pakistan to have the slightest change in the status of Jammu and Kashmir. The hon. mover has referred to the present administration in that State. I agree that the administration has committed mistakes. There are faults with every State administration or central administration or any administration in the whole world. I do not agree with the arguments of the mover that since the administration in Jammu and Kashmir has committed mistakes, the article should be abrogated. That is a secondary question. There are bound to be faults and mistakes on the part of the administrations. But the basic question is, we have to approach the problem from the point of view of national integration. Even today one of the major pillars of India's secular character is the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I therefore plead that the time has come mainly to strengthen our national integration all over the country and to remove any kinds of fear or misapprehension which might arise in the minds of the people of not only Jammu and Kashmir but the entire country that in negotiating with Pakistan, the government would bring any kind of change in the status of Jammu and Kashmir.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): *rose—*

Mr. Chairman. Dr. Singhvi:

Shri Kapur Singh: You should have called me first.**

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member must withdraw those words. I must make it clear that in a resolution or Bill like this, there is no question of party. The hon. Member, Dr. Singhvi, wrote me a letter that he was going to

**Not recorded.

such and such meeting where the Speaker was to preside. I know there is urgency for him and therefore I have called him.

That will not go on record.

Shri Kapur Singh: You yourself told me that you will call me third; now that turn also is gone and you have called somebody else.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): We are also members of Parliament; what does he mean by somebody else?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Please resume your seat. Again, the Chairman did not tell him. It was Sham Lal Saraf who might have told him sitting by his side. The Chairman is different, Sham Lal Saraf is different. The question is, Dr. Singhvi and, I can say, even myself had to attend a certain meeting. The Speaker had to preside. He is not there. So one of us has to perform the duty. He wrote to me a note that he has to go and therefore I called him. Even otherwise, it is not necessary that in this debate I should go in a certain order. It depends upon whoever is able to catch my eye. Let Dr. Singhvi speak and then we will see.

Shri Sheo Narain: Did he withdraw those words?

Mr. Chairman: It will not go on record.

डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी : श्रीमन्, मैं पूरी आस्था के साथ यह मानता हूं कि संविधान से अनुच्छेद 370 की परिसमाप्ति का समय आ गया है। हम समझते हैं कि आज हम राष्ट्रीय राजनीति के एक ऐसे मोड़ पर हैं जिस पर अगर हम इतिहास की विवशताओं के सामने नहीं झुकेंगे, अगर हम इतिहास के बुलावे का नकारात्मक उत्तर देंगे तो शायद आने वाली पीढ़ियां हमारा समर्थन नहीं कर सकेंगी और हमें वह स्थान नहीं देंगी जो हमें प्राप्त होना चाहिये।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि जब अनुच्छेद 370 हमारे संविधान में रखा गया तो शायद उसकी कोई आवश्यकता रही होगी। किन्तु यह भी स्पष्ट है कि उस समय से संविधान में उसको एक अंतरिम स्थिति थी, एक संक्रमणकाल की स्थिति थी, एक अस्थायी स्थिति थी। एक स्थायी स्थिति नहीं थी। अगर वह स्थायी स्थिति नहीं थी तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि अनुच्छेद 370 हमारे संविधान का एक स्थायी अंग बन कर रह जाए।

हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू अकसर कहा करते थे कि धीरे धीरे इस अनुच्छेद का विलय हो जाएगा, साम्यवाद की भाषा का प्रयोग करते हुए वह कहा करते थे।

"Article 370 will wither away".

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): Article 370 will erode.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: He used the expression "wither away". Let us hope that it will wither away because the period of erosion has already been a very long one already. Now is the time for its withering away.

किन्तु ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जिस प्रकार साम्यवाद में राज्य का विलय नहीं हुआ है, राज्य समाप्त नहीं हुआ है, अधिक से अधिक मजबूत होता गया है उसी तरह से अनुच्छेद 370 भी आज गायब होने के बजाय एक स्थायी रूप धारण करता जा रहा है।

यह सही है कि कुछ अर्थ पहले कुछ ऐसे परिवर्तन हुए थे जिनका हमने हृदय से स्वागत किया था और अब भी करते हैं। यह सही है कि वहां के सदरे रियासत को अब राज्यपाल कहा जाता है। यह भी सही है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को अब

[डा० एल० एम० सिंघवी]

मुख्य मंत्री कहा जाता है। मगर यह केवल अभिधान का परिवर्तन था, नाम-मात्र का परिवर्तन था। यह सही बात है कि जब तक 370 अनुच्छेद कायम रहेगा तब तक भारतीय जनता को और मैं समझता हूं जम्मू काश्मीर की जनता को कभी भी संतोष नहीं हो सकता है। यह बात विवाद की नहीं है कि इस अनुच्छेद को संविधान से समाप्त किया जाए। इस बात को सरकार भी कई बार स्वीकार कर चुकी है कि यह स्थिति किसी भी प्रकार से श्लाघ्य स्थिति नहीं है, किसी प्रकार से ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है जिसको अधिक अर्से के लिए चलाया जाए। किन्तु सवाल यह है कि हम कब तक इसके बारे में निश्चय को स्थगित करते रहेंगे? कब तक हम इस बात को टालते रहेंगे? पिछले कई वर्षों से यह कहा जाता रहा है कि बहुत जल्दी इसके बारे में निश्चय लिया जाएगा। मैं समझता हूं कि अब भी कोई कारण नहीं है कि कोई यह कहे कि ताशकंद का जो समझौता हुआ वह इसके रास्ते में आता है, कोई कारण नहीं है कि कोई यह कहे कि संविधान की कोई बात इसके रास्ते में आती है, कोई वजह नहीं है कि कोई इस प्रकार का तर्क पेश करे कि कुछ ऐसी कठिनाइयां, कुछ ऐसे असरात हो सकते हैं, कुछ ऐसे प्रभाव हो सकते हैं जिनके कारण से यह निश्चय जल्दी नहीं लिया जा सकता है या इस निश्चय को कार्यरूप में परिणत नहीं किया जा सकता है। मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि अगर पिछली बजट के वक्त जब गृह मंत्री जी ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया था कि मैं इसके बारे में कानूनी परामर्श लूंगा और जल्दी इस बारे में कोई निश्चय कर लिया जाएगा तो विलम्ब क्यों किया जा रहा है।

हम इस वक्त एक ऐसी स्थिति में है जबकि निश्चयात्मकता ही इस सरकार को और इस देश को बचा सकती है। अगर निश्चयात्मकता का अभाव हमारे देश में रहा तो न प्रशासन रहेगा, न कानून और न व्यवस्था रहेगी। इस निश्चयात्मकता का अभाव जब हम देखते हैं तो मुझे कुछ दुख होता है।

यह सही है कि आज हमारे मंत्री महोदय कुछ न कह कर इस बात को फिर टाल देंगे, फिर आगे पेशी पड़ जाएगी। किन्तु ये पेशियां कब तक पड़ती रहेंगी? इस बात का निश्चय सरकार को करना है और जब सारा सदन इस बारे में एक मत है जब सारा देश इस बारे में एक मत है, जब काश्मीर के वर्तमान मुख्य मंत्री, मुख्य मंत्री नहीं बने थे और यहां आए थे तब उन्होंने इस बात को कहा था कि अनुच्छेद 370 समाप्त होना चाहिये, दूसरे दलों के नेता भी यह कहते हैं कि इस अनुच्छेद को समाप्त होना चाहिये, फिर क्या वजह है, क्या बाधा है, क्या मनोवैज्ञानिक दुविधा इस सरकार को है कि वह इस अनुच्छेद को समाप्त नहीं करती है, इसको समाप्त करने के वह खिलाफ है।

एक शब्द काश्मीर की वर्तमान राजनीति के सम्बन्ध में, राजनीतिक स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि देश के हित में यह होगा कि वहां जिस प्रकार आपसी मनमुटाव चलता आ रहा है और उस मनमुटाव का परिचय रिट याचिकाओं और कानूनी मुकदमेबाजी में मिलता है, उसको जल्दी समाप्त किया जाए। यह देश के लिए बहुत अच्छा होगा। बख्शी साहब एक अच्छे प्रशासक रहे हैं। उनके लिए हर दिन, हर वक्त और हर साल कम से कम

इस सरकार ने तो कई प्रकार के प्रमाणपत्र इस सदन में दिये हैं और अन्यत्र भी दिये हैं। आज जब हम यह कहते हैं कि हर तरह से वह खराब थे तो वह बात किसी के गले नहीं उतरती है। जो भी हो यह एक अच्छा मौका था जब जम्मू काश्मीर के उच्च न्यायालय ने उनकी याचिका को स्वीकार कर लिया था तो उस बात को आगे न बढ़ाया जाता। मैं समझता हूं कि भारतीय सरकार इस बारे में कुछ दूरदर्शिता से काम लेकर बीच बचाव करेगी। उसको ऐसा करना भी चाहिये। उसको कुछ हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह पर्यवेक्षक की तरह देखती रहे, दूर बैठी देखती रहे और जो होता है वह वैसे होता चला जाए। सरकार की स्थिति केवल पर्यवेक्षक की नहीं है, खास तौर से ऐसे राज्य में जहां की राजनीति से हमारे देश की सुरक्षा का भाग्य जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस विषय में भी हस्तक्षेप होगा और इस प्रकार का हस्तक्षेप होगा कि वहां का राजनीतिक मनमुटाव मिट सके, वहां की राजनीति में जिन लोगों ने अब तक सक्रिय भाग लिया है और आप उनमें से स्वयं एक रहे हैं, वे लोग समर्थ रूप से अपना योगदान वहां की राजनीति में कर सकें। इस प्रकार की स्थिति वहां उत्पन्न होनी चाहिये।

सर्वोपरि यह मैं आवश्यक समझता हूं कि अनुच्छेद 370 की परिसमाप्ति के बारे में सरकार आज या जब इस बहस की परिसमाप्ति हो, अपना निश्चय, अपना अंतव्य हमारे समक्ष रखे और इस बात को टालने की कोशिश न करे और एक इस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम हमारे सामने रखे कि किस तरह से, किस समय और किस अवधि के बीच में इसे अनुच्छेद की परिसमाप्ति हमारे संविधान से हो जाएगी।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि बहुत से मैम्बर्ज बोलना चाहते हैं इस वास्ते इसके लिए जो समय नियत है उसको दो घंटे और बढ़ा दिया जाए।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : इस समय मेरे पास पंद्रह नाम है। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि दलों के लीडर साहब भी हैं जो बोलना चाहते हैं। आज जो दो घंटे इसके लिए रखे गए हैं वे पूरे नहीं होंगे। इस वास्ते दूसरे दिन इसको लिया जाए। उस वक्त आप इस समय की बात तो को उठा सकते हैं। जितना समय आप चाहें तब ले सकते हैं, उसकी मांग कर सकते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आज ही कर दिया जाए तो अच्छा होगा।

सभापति महोदय : आज नहीं उसी वक्त ले लेंगे।

श्री शिव नारायण : यह चिट्ठी वाला सिस्टम बन्द किया जाए

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose Bill No. 86 of 1965, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1965. This Bill has 4 operative clauses that adumbrate 9 steps which are aimed to give a new foundation and a new flooring to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The first six steps are contemplated in clause (2) which aim at taking away certain privileges and rights of the State Constitution, the State executive, the State Legislature and the Head of the State and the seventh step which is contemplated in this Bill is the application of Part XVII of the Constitution which relates to clamping of Hindi as the Union language on Kashmir, Clauses 4 and 5 complete the process of not only completely reduc-

[Shri Kapur Singh]

ing the State of Jammu and Kashmir to one of the component parts of India but also of taking away all distinctive or distinguishing rights or privileges that they have so far enjoyed.

The aims of this Bill, as far as I have been able to analyse, are three. The first aim is repudiation of all solemn promises made to the people of Jammu and Kashmir by leaders of Indian Government from time to time since 1947. The second aim is repudiation of solemn undertakings and commitments made by the Government of India leaders from time to time to the international community and to the organised international community called the UNO. The third aim is abolition of the State Constitution promulgated by the Jammu and Kashmir State Constituent Assembly with the blessings and approval of the people and the representatives of a free India.

This Bill has a background as the hon. Mover has himself hinted at. Not long ago, the hon. Mover of this Bill brought out here a proposed legislation which suggested that article 370 should be removed from the Constitution of India and he thought that by the removal of this article 370 from the Constitution of India we shall be able to integrate Kashmir with India fully. After this, the Government did not accept this Bill but promised to take steps to achieve his objectives. Certain Presidential orders followed and then lastly cerain amendments to the State Constitution followed by the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly and the whole matter was concluded by the Indo-Pak conflict of September 1965.

The Mover of this Bill irresistibly reminds me of the Helen of Troy. The readers of the Homeric poems will recall the story of Helen, who was, according to the Greek mythology, the daughter of Zeus—God Indra, the god of thunder. Her mother was Uemesis, goddess of punishment for evil deeds. She was begotten out of illicit union, for Nemesis was the wife of Menelaus, as the mythology tells us. She was the most beautiful woman in the whole of Greece but she was the cause of the Trojan War and she was the cause of the destruction of Troy itself. It is this Helen, the most beautiful of Greek women, the model of beauty....

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : आपसे भी सुन्दरता का वास्ता है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: I will not be interrupted by remarks which are *prima facie* vulgar and which have no relevance whatsoever to what I am saying.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): It is not outside the purview. Still, you have got beauty.

Shri Kapur Singh: Now when I am talking about Helen I expect good taste from hon. Members also.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: And we complimented you.

Shri Kapur Singh: This Helen is referred to by the poet as the face that launched a thousand ships. Such is the face of the hon. Mover of this Bill, the face that unleashed the Indo-Pakistan conflict.

May I clarify the position which I am taking by saying a few words about what I conceive to be the relationship between India and Kashmir? Kashmir is and has been an integral part of India for centuries past and Kashmir is, under our Constitution and by virtue of the laws of Nations, an integral part of India. But Kashmir has been allowed to be dragged into the arena of international politics for reasons the responsibility for which we, the Indian leadership, cannot escape.

Now, the question is not of constitutionally integrating Kashmir with the Union of India but the question is of winning back Kashmir which we have near-lost through our own mistakes. We have sunk untold millions into the valley and other areas of Kashmir to

convince the people of Kashmir that they belong to us and we belong to them. We have spilled the blood of thousands of our youngmen in the battlefields of Kashmir and in the environs of Kashmir to convince the international community and some neighbours of ours that we regard Kashmir as ours. But we may not succeed in winning back Kashmir by sacrifices in money and blood alone now. Kashmir has to be won back on the field of hearts of the people of Kashmir. And, once that battle is fully and finally won, then that bond may have still to be strengthened and sealed with the precious blood of our yougmen on some battle-field. This is a road which is not only long but is also soaked with blood and tears of millions. This is a road which is overhung with the smoke of machinations of foreign States and the smell of war. This is not a road which passes through the Mughal Gardens of the Constitution Act of India. Amendments to the Constitution Act of India are not only puerile and naive but also spell out such complications as create more problems than they solve.

For these reasons, it is my painful duty to oppose this Bill wholly and in its entirety.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सभापति जी, सदन में संविधान की धारा 370 को हटाने के लिये जो विधेयक लाया गया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं । पिछले अवसर पर भी इस संशोधन पर इस सदन के सभी सदस्यों ने अपनी राय व्यक्त की, और वह थी, एक मत से, कि इसे हटा दिया जाये । अगर इस समय यह अवसर नहीं आया था कि इसे हटा दिया जाये तो आज यह अवसर बहुत ही उपयुक्त है कि इसे हटाया जाये । इसके अनेक कारण हैं । आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारी बराबर यह भावना रही है कि हम अपने पड़ोसी के साथ हर विषय पर मधुरपूर्ण सम्बन्ध रक्खें, और उसमें उनसे कोई चीज न लेकर, अपनी तरफ से ही गंवा कर यह प्रयास करते रहे हैं । मगर इस स्थिति में भी पाकिस्तान के शासकों में वृद्धि नजर नहीं आती ।

ताशकंद में एक महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने की । उस ताशकंद घोषणा में हमने अपनी उदारता का परिचय दिया, और उदारता का परिचय देकर उस भूमि से अपनी फौज को वापस बुलाया, जो भूमि हमारी है और हमारी रहेगी । लेकिन इस उदारता के बावजूद भी पता नहीं पाकिस्तान को क्यों अक्ल नहीं आती है । अभी अभी परसों भुट्टो साहब का जो स्टेटमेंट आया है, या उसके पहले जो बयान वह देते रहे हैं, उससे स्पष्ट मालूम पड़ता है कि वह इस बात को नहीं समझते कि ताशकंद में भारत के प्रधान मंत्री ने, भारत की सरकार और जनता ने, जो उदारता का परिचय दिया, उस उदारता के परिचय में कम से कम वह चुप तो रहें, अगर उस पर अमल करने के लिये सही प्रयास न करें या अपने दांव को नहीं समझ सकते हैं । और वह समझेंगे कैसे । पाकिस्तान सरकार जनता के मत पर तो है नहीं इसलिये वह इस बात में असफल मालूम पड़ते हैं । लेकिन इसके यह अर्थ नहीं होते हम उनकी उन भावनाओं से उत्तेजित होकर अपनी तरफ से अपना काम करना बन्द कर दें ।

मैं एक बात पर प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा । शास्त्री जी ने इस संशोधन विधेयक को पेश करते हुए दो एक ऐसी बातें कहीं जो मुझे उपयुक्त मालूम नहीं होतीं । उन्होंने बतलाया इस समय रूस की नीति में परिवर्तन हो गया है और इस बात पर उन्होंने काफी बल दिया । मैं समझता हूं

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

कि हम को अपने आचार विचार और भाषणों से ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये जिससे हमारे मित्र, जिन्होंने हमें बराबर सहायता दी है और साथ दिया है और जिनसे इस समय भी साथ देने की अपेक्षा की जाती है, वह हमसे बिछड़ जायें। मेरी दृष्टि में ताशकंद में जो समझौता हुआ वह किसी प्रकार के दबाव पर नहीं हुआ, बल प्रयोग पर नहीं हुआ।

हां यह बात ठीक है, और मैं मानता हूं, कि अपनी भूमि से अपनी फौज को वापस बुला कर हमने एक मौका पाकिस्तान को इस बात का दिया कि वह इस बात को समझे कि जम्मू और काश्मीर भारत का अविभाज्य अंग नहीं है। यह बात ठीक नहीं थी कि हाजी पीर की बात आये क्योंकि जो आजाद काश्मीर के नाम से पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है, जो अक्कुपाइड काश्मीर है, वह भी भारत का अंग है, लेकिन अगर हमारे देश ने इसमें कोई समझौता किया तो इसका मतलब था कि पाकिस्तान इस बात को समझे कि जो भारत का भाग अब तक उसके पास है वहां से उसको हट जाना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि रूस के सम्बन्ध में शास्त्री जी की यह आलोचना गलत है क्योंकि इस बातचीत के दरम्यान में भी रूस की नीति का स्पष्ट परिलक्षण हमें मिला है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि वह अपने स्टैन्ड में कोई बदलाव नहीं करते। इसलिये रूस को इस बात के लिये दोष देना कि उन्होंने हमें सीज फायर लाइन पर जाने के लिये मजबूर किया, गलत है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में शास्त्री जी का वह उल्लेख समय के विपरीत है और अवसर के विपरीत है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि रूस हमारा मित्र है, जिसने हमें संकट पर सहायता की इस सम्बन्ध में और वह अपनी नीति में आज भी सुदृढ़ है।

श्री शास्त्री ने इस संशोधन विधेयक को पेश करते हुए सादिक सरकार के सम्बन्ध में भी कहा। सादिक सरकार की नीति और सादिक के दृष्टिकोण को शास्त्री जी जानते हैं और आप भी जानते हैं। उनके अच्छे मित्र रहे हैं। मैं उस बात पर आलोचना नहीं करता लेकिन मैं भारत सरकार को एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। वह यह है कि भारत सरकार बराबर यह गलती करती आई है कि जिसको काश्मीर में बनाया उसको वहां का सम्राट बना दिया। श्रीमान् शेख अब्दुल्ला आये, उनको इतनी पावर्स दीं कि उनकी मर्जी के बिना कोई काम नहीं हो सकता था। आज वह शेख अब्दुल्ला सब से बड़ा देशद्रोही निकला और उसका स्थान ठीक उसी जेल में है और वहां भी बंगले में नहीं बल्कि किसी सेल में उसका स्थान होना चाहिये। उसके बाद बख्शी साहब को बनाया। बख्शी साहब को भी पूरी छूट दी, जो चाहें करें। और अगर आप सम्हलना चाहें तो ऐसा अब शुरू किया उसके बाद में उसके खिलाफ में कि जिस प्रकार से भी हो, जल में बन्द करके, स्वास्थ्य गिरा कर, जिस प्रकार भी हो मैं तो सिंघवी साहब के उस विचार का समर्थन करता हूं कि अगर आपने उनके ऊपर कमीशन बिठाया और कमीशन बिठाने के बाद हाईकोर्ट ने उस याचिका को नामंजूर कर दिया तो आपको थोड़ा प्रेस होना चाहिये और आप यह कोशिश कीजिए क्योंकि बिहार में दो नेता लड़ सकते हैं, मद्रास में लड़ना चाहें लड़ जायें, महाराष्ट्र में लड़ना चाहें लड़ जायें, उत्तर प्रदेश में दोनों लड़ ही रहे हैं, लेकिन काश्मीर में हम यह लग्जरी .....

श्री वाल्मीकी (बुर्जा) : लेकिन इस सिलसिले में उत्तर प्रदेश का क्या सवाल है ? **(व्यवधान)**

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : आपका प्रदेश नेता है लड़ने के मामले में और मैंने पहले बिहार का कहा तब उत्तर प्रदेश का कहा ..... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I cannot give brains to my hon. friends on the right or left. (*Interruptions*). I can give facts and figures, but I cannot give brains to anybody. (*Interruptions*).

सभापति महोदय : कृपया आप ध्यान दिया कीजिये कि माननीय सदस्य क्या कह रहे हैं । इसमें मखौल नहीं होना चाहिए । बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात कह रहे हैं, इस पर ध्यान रखिए ।

श्री वाल्मीकि : आपकी आज्ञा से एक मिनट लेना चाहता हूं ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सभापति महोदय, मैं नहीं बैठता ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य भागों में चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे बिहार हो, चाहे महाराष्ट्र हो, चाहे और भी कोई राज्य हो, वहां पर राजनीतिक दलबन्दी और अखाड़े की लम्बरी को बर्दाश्त कर सकते हैं लेकिन काश्मीर में बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते, अगर इसके कुछ कारण हों तो भी । इसलिए मैंने कहा कि जहां भारत सरकार सब दिन से यह नीति मानती आई है, शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब वहां के सम्राट, जो कह दें कोई उनकी मर्जी के खिलाफ बातचीत नहीं हो सकती, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त करता हूं । दूसरे बख्शी साहब को भी वही पावर्स और अगर उनको अलग किया, तो आज इस तरह से मालूम पड़ता है कि पोलिटिकल परसीक्यूशन उनका करना चाहते हैं । आज सादिक साहब हैं । मैं उनकी सरकार की आलोचना नहीं करता लेकिन मैं भारत सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इनको भी वह ओहदा देकर के इनका दिमाग खराब मत करना । वहां पर आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वहां और यहां का विलयन न केवल 370 धारा को हटा कर के बल्कि सामाजिक रूप से और आर्थिक रूप से भी हो । उदाहरण के लिए मैं कहूं । वह भारत का एक अविभाज्य अंग है तो आज क्यों जम्मू के निवासियों को श्रीनगर में बसने की इजाजत नहीं है ? क्यों भारत के अन्य भाग के लोग को वहां बसने की इजाजत नहीं है ? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हम यहां के एक्सप्लायटर्स को, शोषण करने वाले को वहां भेजें । इस पर आप प्रतिबन्ध लगा दीजिए । लेकिन अगर कोई चार एकड़, पांच एकड़ खेत जोतने वाले वहां जाकर बसना चाहें तो उसे तो बसने दिया जाय । विलयन का अब असली रूप यह है ।

सभापति जी, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त करता हूं यह कहते हुए कि सुरक्षा परिषद् का तो हम नाम न लें । सुरक्षा परिषद की काल कोठरी में सब दिन न्याय पड़ा कराहता रहा और आज भी कराह रहा है । सुरक्षा परिषद् का वह अखाड़ा है जहां बड़े बड़े मजबूत राष्ट्र लड़ते हैं । क्यों नहीं वियटनाम पर कमेटी बुलाये हैं ? नहीं बुला सकते । इसलिए न सुरक्षा परिषद की आड़ ली जाय, न पाकिस्तान के मुंह की ओर देखा जाय बल्कि भारत सरकार मुस्तैदी के साथ, साहस और हिम्मत करके कम से कम पाकिस्तान से ही सबक ले कि आजाद काश्मीर को की सरकार उलटी गयी, तो आज निश्चयात्मक रूप से 370 धारा को हटा दे और हटा करके जो श्रीमान् इन्द्रजीत जी ने कहा कि आज काश्मीरियों के दिमाग में धोखा है कि हम कहां हैं, इतनी बड़ी कुर्बानी के बाद, त्याग के बाद, इतने बड़े बलिदान के बाद और इतना रक्त बहाने के बाद आज उनके दिमाग से क्या यह सन्देह हटाया जा रहा है और क्या उन्हें विश्वास दिलाया जा रहा है कि वह सचमुच भारत के अविभाज्य अंग हैं और यह हम तभी कर सकते हैं जब धारा 370 को विधान से सदा के लिये विदा कर दिया जाय ।

श्री उ० मु० त्रिवेदी (मन्दसौर) : सभापति महोदय, आज के सब वक्ताओं ने सिवाय सरदार कपूर सिंह के इनका सत्कार किया है और सरदार कपूर सिंह ने बड़ी

[श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी]

अच्छी भाषा में आखिर जाते जाते यह बात मंजूर कर ही ली कि हमको काश्मीर का विलय सम्पूर्ण रूप से कर लेना चाहिए। एक बात उनकी मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी कि हमने काश्मीर की जनता को जो वायदे किये थे वह हमने नहीं निभाया है। वह बहस करते हुए इस बात को भूल गए कि काश्मीर की जनता ने वहां की विधान सभा को चुना है और उस विधान सभा ने, उस संविधान सभा ने एक कांस्टिट्यूशन को पास किया है और उस कांस्टिट्यूशन में यह बात तय कर दी है उन्होंने कि हमारा विलय भारत सरकार के साथ हो गया है। इससे ज्यादा और क्या वायदा पूरा करना था हमको यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आया। आज हम यह देख रहे हैं जैसा कि श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने भी आपका ध्यान दिलाया है कि भारतवर्ष का एक अंग होते हुए भी काश्मीर में मैं जाकर बस नहीं सकता। मैं वहां जाकर जमीन नहीं खरीद सकता। मैं वहां रह नहीं सकता, मैं वहां व्यापार नहीं कर सकता, मैं वहां पर अपनी जायदाद नहीं बसा सकता यह रुकावट कब तक भारतवर्ष और भारतवासियों के ऊपर लादी जायगी और क्यों लादी जायगी ? किसके हक में है यह ? जब काश्मीर का वह अंग जिसको कि आज पाकिस्तान ने हड़प लिया है वहां पर कोई भी पाकिस्तानी जाकर बस सकता है तो ऐसी कौन सी रुकावट हमारे वास्ते है कि जहां हमारे पास कानूनी विलय हो चुका है, जहां की जनता ने उस विलय स्वीकार किया हुआ है, जहां हमारी गवर्नमेंट का और हमारा झंडा अब फहरा रहा है, जहां प्रेसीडेंट का रूल लागू किया जा सकता है, जहां हमारे सिक्स आफ इंडिया रूल्स लागू हैं, सारे कानून जहां हमारे लागू होते हैं, हमारे सुप्रीम कोर्ट का अधिकार वहां के हाई कोर्ट के ऊपर होते हुए भी, हम आज यह बात तय न हीं कर पाते हैं, यह कब तक ऐसी स्थिति हमारे देश में चली आयेगी और क्या यह चली आ रही है, यह समझ में नहीं आता। क्या यह गवर्नमेंट आंख खोल कर देखेगी कि हमारी आज सारी जनता यह पुकार रही है कि अब हम दो अलग अलग नहीं रह सकते हैं ? हमको बिलकुल विलय हो जाना चाहिये, पानी में पानी मिल जाना चाहिये। एक से दूसरे को पृथक नहीं देखना चाहते। इस बात का निर्णय लेने में हमारी गवर्नमेंट को क्यों रुकावट हो रही है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। टिथवाल चला गया, हाजीपीर चला गया, कारगिल चला गया, यह सारी तो दुखदायी घटनाएं हैं लेकिन अब किस प्रकार से कार्य हो ? गवर्नमेंट की नीति किस आधार पर इस काम को कर रही है उस पर नुक्ताचीनी न करना ही मैं अच्छा समझता हूं लेकिन दुख तो जरूर होता है कि क्यों हमने यह हिस्से छोड़ दिये जो हमारे पास में आये थे। आज पाकिस्तान का रुख हमारी तरफ बिल्कुल दुरुस्त नहीं हुआ है। जहां देखो वही यही बात कहता है। हमारे चैटर्जी साहब कहने लगे कि मैं जेनेवा में गया। वह हमसे बड़ी मीठी बातें करने लगे। मैं बड़ा खुश हो गया। अरे भाई, पाकिस्तानी बात करने में, तकल्लुफ से बात करने में तो मैं समझता हूं कि लखनवियों को भी मात कर जाते हैं। तो उन्होंने तकल्लुफ से बात कर लिया, इसमें राजी होने की बात क्या थी ? राजी तो तब होते कि जब सारे ताशकन्द में ताली बज रही थी तो वह शाहनवाज भुट्टो, वह चुपचाप अकड़ कर बैठा हुआ था, उसी आदमी के हाथ में तो बात थी और वह आपसे राजी हो नहीं सकता, वह आज भी राजी नहीं है। तो ऐसी हालत में जब हम देख रहे हैं कि सारी पाकिस्तान की बागडोर जिन आदमियों के हाथ में है उनका दिल साफ नहीं है तो हमारे साथ यह व्यवहार होगा ही और यह व्यवहार चालू रहेगा। मैं इस बात की कभी सराहना नहीं कर सकता कि हम लड़ें,

कुश्ती करें, आदमियों को मार डालें, लड़ाई, उपद्रव पैदा कर दें, हजारों आदमियों को मरवा डालें और फिर युद्ध करें। लेकिन हमको सबक सीखना पड़ेगा। मुहम्मद गोरी ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया, हर बार फिर माफी मांगी, छोड़ दिया। आखिर में एक दफा मुहम्मद गोरी के हाथ पृथ्वीराज चौहान आ गए और उसने उनका सत्यानाश कर दिया। यह जो बातें हैं इस इतिहास को हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिए। यह बार बार माफ करने की बात क्यों हमारे दिल में उठती है? हमारी वही परम्परा चली आ रही है कि जो उस वक्त में थी। हमारे ऊपर जब कभी 1947 में आक्रमण किया तब हमने छोड़ दिया। 1947 के बाद में फिर हमारे साथ झगड़े किये, तब भी छोड़ दिया। 2000 हमले हमारे ऊपर यह सीज फायर लाइन पर पाकिस्तानियों ने किये और हमने छोड़ दिया। यह पहला ही मौका हमारे पास में आया थोड़ा सा उन आक्रमणकारियों को सिखाने का और हमने इस मौके पर उन्हें कुछ सबक सिखाया भी बाद में जब वह हमारे सामने आये और कहा गया कि भाई अब की दफे माफ करो और माफ करने पर हम उतारू हो गये। जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमको अपने मन में दृढ़ निश्चयी होना चाहिए और हम इस बात पर भी पहुंच चुके हैं कि यह काश्मीर हमारा है और यह हमारा रहेगा और दुनिया की कोई भी ताकत काश्मीर को हम से जुदा नहीं कर सकेगी। उसका विलय भारत के साथ एक ऐतिहासिक तथ्य है, हम काश्मीर से पृथक नहीं है और काश्मीर हमसे पृथक नहीं है। यह बात हम सभी लोगों को कतई तौर से मंजूर कर लेनी पड़ेगी अगर हम इसको मंजूर नहीं करते हैं तो हमारा जैसा दुर्भागी और देशद्रोही और कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति नहीं होगा। आज यह सरकार क्यों नहीं कर सकती है? क्या कारण है? एक चली आ रही है हमारी परम्परा। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हमारे एक महान नेता हो गये। उनका रूप अभी तक लोगों को भूला नहीं है। उन्होंने एक परम्परा चलाई कि भाई हमने ऐसे कर लिया है, हम यह करेंगे और हम वह करेंगे लेकिन वह तो सारी बातें पलट गई है और खुद जवाहरलाल जी ने कह दिया था कि अब वह बात नहीं है। जिस वक्त मैंने वह वायदा किया था उस वक्त दूसरी शक्ल थी लेकिन आज हमारे सामने दूसरी शक्ल है। आज के बदले हुए हालात के होते हुए हम उन बातों पर नहीं रह सकते है जो हमने की थीं। आखिर पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के खिलाफ सिक्योरिटी कौंसिल में दावा तो हमने किया हुआ है और यह साधारण रीति है कि जो दावा करने वाला होता है वह अगर चाहे तो अपना दावा वापिस भी ले सकता है। मैं एक वकील होने के नाते इस बात को जानता हूं कि एक आदमी जो अदालत में डिग्री लेने जाता है वह चाहे तो कह सकता है कि मैं डिग्री नहीं लेता, चूल्हे में जाये सुरक्षा परिषद्, मुझे उससे फैसला नहीं कराना, मैं खुद हमलावर से अपने आप निबट लूंगा। अगर कोई मेरे घर में घुसेगा तो मैं उसे मार भगाऊंगा। आखिर इस सुरक्षा परिषद् में हम स्वयं पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण के विरुद्ध शिकायत ले कर गये थे और मैं नहीं समझता कि हमें उसमें से वापस आने और अपना केस वापिस लेने में क्यों कोई रुकावट पैदा हो रही है? कोई सबजुडिस्ड मामला नहीं है वह कभी का खत्म हो गया। ऐसी हालत में आज जो हमें करना है वह यही करना है कि यह दफा 370 भारतीय संविधान में से निकल जाये बाकी तो सब सहूलियत है ही। इसमें 3, 4 और 5 पैराग्राफ लिखने की कोई आवश्यकता ही नहीं थी। पता नहीं, किसी कानून के विशेषज्ञ ने मशविरा दिया होगा शास्त्री जी को जो कि उन्होंने इतनी सारी बातें लिख दीं। मैं तो इतना ही कहता :—

"Omit the provisions of article 370 and say, 'All the provisions of

[श्री उ० मु० त्रिवेदी]

this Constitution shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the whole of Jammu and Kashmir."

एक फिकरा लिखने से सब खत्म हो जाता है। मैं समझता हूं कि आज हम ऐसी अवस्था में पहुंच गये हैं कि जब एक दिन की भी रुकावट करना हमारे देश के वास्ते दुर्भाग्य का कारण हो सकता है। यह रुकावट अब ज्यादा कायम नहीं रहने देनी चाहिए और काश्मीर का विलय सम्पूर्ण तरीके से हमारे साथ में कर देना चाहिए।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Chairman, I had no idea that this Bill was coming up for discussion. When I heard some of the speeches made by my hon. friends in the House on this Bill, I felt I ought to intervene.

I am afraid I cannot agree to the idea that the special provisions in regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir should be abrogated straightway. We do not live in a vacuum; we do not live in a context of our own choosing alone; we are functioning in certain circumstances. If we want a settlement of certain problems which are hanging fire, we have to act with wisdom and circumspection.

I have heard some Members saying things in an abstract formulation which might be quite acceptable, but which in the conditions of today are quite unrealistic. There is no getting away from the fact that Jammu and Kashmir, which we claim, and very rightly claim, is a part of India, is, at the same time, the subject mater of a dispute which we may wish away; but that is already in the picture as far as world's relations are concerned. At Tashkent what we did was to tell the world that without the intervention of interested busybodies from outside, whether in the United Nations or elsewhere, we shall settle, after discussion, problems outstanding between our two countries. This is a very serious formulation, and nothing should be said or done in this House which goes against the spirit of that formulation.

If I was told that in Jammu and Kashmir there is overwhelming popular feeling for an immediate abrogation of all special constitutional provisions in regard to that State, if I was told that the Sadiq Government which has played such a heroic role along with the people of Kashmir during recent incidents has come before the Union Government suggesting that as a matter which would help solution of the problems that agitate or worry us so much, there should be abrogation of these constitutional provisions, I can understand the situation. If the Government of India gave us a report that in the present context of things it would be in the best interests of all concerned, to I could consider that matter. But if on the ground that since we claim, and rightfully claim that Kashmir as part of India, there should be an immediate abrogation of these constitutional provisions which were adopted with a very special purpose, if that is said abstractly, then it does not help the proceedings at all.

We may wish to do a lot of things in the present day world situation. Some of us might even wish the liberation of Tibet, would like to get into a kind of crusade against all kinds of countries. We hear talk of our suppressing the Nagas, suppressing the Mizo, X. Y or Z here, there and everywhere is our country, but that is neither here nor there, that is not practical politics.

In regard to Kashmir, while we say that our position is clear that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir belongs to us, at the same time, as people operating in a work-a-day world, we have to recognise that it is a matter under dispute.

Mr. Chairman: Is it a dispute for us?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: As far as we are concerned, we do not say that the dispute as it is formulated has any

foundation, but the fact remains that the other party continuously and consistently said that there is this dispute,.....

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Why should you worry about the other party.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: .... and the world outside also considers that to be a dispute. So, whether we like it or not, every time the representatives of India and Pakistan are going to meet in Rawalpindi or in the soil of India, this matter comes up and the world looks upon this matter as a dispute. Whether we like it or not, the world considers this matter to be a dispute. And whether we like it or not, the fact remains that a large area of the territory of Jammu and Kashmir is in the hands of other people, and the fact also remains that we have given an assurance to the world through the Tashkent declaration, and that is also a matter of practical politics, that we do not propose to resort to military methods in order to recover that area of Jammu and Kashmir.

In that context, therefore, there has to be some kind of a settlement. It is no good merely forgetting the facts of the situation. At one point of time, and it Nehru had suggested that along the ceasefire line with some modifications a settlement could be arrived at but because Pakistan was not responsive, they wanted the entire cake, at that point of time a settlement could not be reached. I am not suggesting that a settlement should be reached here and now on that basis, but at any rate a settlement some time or other has got to be arrived at.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I rise on a point of order. As you know very well under the Constitution the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir is a part of India. Can a Member who has taken an oath to the Constitution to uphold the integrity of the territory of India, preach in this House that this State should be divided at a particular line? Is it in order for the Member to say that?

Mr. Chairman: I have noted the point of order, but we shall take it up on the next day. Now the House stands adjourned.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 21, 1966/Phalguna 30, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—L S II—2864 (ai) L S—9-6-66—970.